Bombay Gazette,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,137—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO,

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of York	11000	......	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	......	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	" 5
C. City of London	11000	......	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	......	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	......	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	......
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of ...	...	......	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER. MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs. 15th Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri. 16th "	6 a.m.	* direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon. 19th "	11 a.m.	† P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEER (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 19th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur. Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 24th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay,

12th September, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA ...	6017	G. Bergaglian ...	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ...	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	...6017...	24th Sept, 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a President	3,300	Jacobsen	13th Sept.
b Markgraf	3,680	Michelsen	1st October
a Kanzler	3,000	Stoffregen	11th "
a Sultan	2,884	Greiwe	25th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st September, 1910.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Casanova	4th Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic ...	6,385...	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,365...	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore

Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy

Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in, the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER MOTORS.

The 10 H.-P. Model, the latest production made possible by an enlargement of the Napier Works, is an ideal car for doctors and others who require a car which may be absolutely relied upon under all conditions, but to whom high speed and great power are secondary considerations.

The Napier 10 H.-P. is made with the same absolute accuracy and the same perfect material as all other models from the same works. This fact ensures smooth and silent running on the road.

The price of this model is extremely moderate and every car is guaranteed for three years. It is Napier quality brought within the reach of the motorist of modest means.

The expenses of up-keep are also reduced to a minimum, so that they are actually less, mile for mile, for the user of a 10 H.-P. Napier than for the man who keeps a pony and trap.

Thus the consumption of petrol is extremely small. Lubrication is automatic, the most practical and economical system, and a gallon of lubricating oil is sufficient for a thousand miles; while the smooth-running effects such an economy in tyre troubles that the Manufacturers are prepared under agreed conditions to guarantee from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., greater Tyre mileage with Napier Cars than of any other make of car of equal weight and horse-power.

STYLES OF BODIES

THE NOISELESS NAPIER TWO-SEATER
THE NOISELESS NAPIER TOURING CAR
THE NOISELESS NAPIER LANDAULETTE
THE NOISELESS NAPIER SEDAN.

£ 225 OR RUPEES 3,375
is the price in London of the
10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER CHASSIS including tyres.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND........	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak). F. M. S
Medan Deli (Sumatra
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.
Seremban (F. M. States.
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly,

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✕ THERAPION ✕
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1902; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA

is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

1st Race	FIVE CROWN	Won 6-4 on
2nd "	RAJPUT	" 4-1
3rd "	FIZZ	2nd
4th "	1 RACER 2 TAJILMULOOK	Won 8-1

(Tote paid Rs. 114, Rs. 42 and Rs. 154.)

5th "	POSCO	Won 3-1
6th "	LADY NANNIE	" evens

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Charni Road,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 20th September, 1910, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1910.

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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
THE CALL
OF THE
BLOOD,
A grand Far West Drama.

TUESDAY, 13th of SEPTEMBER, 1910,
AT 7 P. M. (S. T.),
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
On account of the
PARSEE NEW YEAR.
Three beautiful Ladies' Sarees will be given away to the lucky numbers.

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Insist upon having the original brand
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FOR ALL

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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Wherever there is a case of enfeebled digestion, whether from advancing age, illness, or general debility, there is a case for Benger's Food.

When the stomach becomes weakened, the digestion of ordinary food becomes only partial, and at times is painful, little of the food is assimilated, and the body is consequently insufficiently nourished.

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B19

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1909

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66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

				Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	...	...	"	7	" 8
Quarterly	...	...	"	4	" 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, September 12.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13 3 0
Linseed, small	" 13 0 0
Linseed, Brown	" 13 8 0
Rapeseed—	
Brown Delhi	" 6 11 0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 14 0
Yellow do.	" 7 11 0
Do. Gujarat	" 7 14 0
Brown Katni	" 8 0 0
Poppyseed	" 10 6 0
Castorseed	" 10 8 0
Wheat—	
Pissi	" 33 to 35
Hard Red	" 32 to 34
Yellow Hinganghat	" 53 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	" 70 to 90
Mowraseed	" 7 9 0
Groundnuts	" 44 0 0
Cottonseed	" 25 to 27
Maize	" 18 to 19
Wheat Yellow	" 40 to 42
Khandwa	" 40 to 45
Bajaro	" 27 to 31
Joowar	" 22 to 23
Gram	" 22 to 23
Mlabara	" 53 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore	" 45 to 46
Brown Mengi	" 48 to 50
Kabra	" 44 to 50
Black Katni	" 43 to 45
Myrabollams	" 18 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 12th September:—

Wheat	27,599	cwts
Linseed	6,735	"
Rapeseed	10,309	"
Gingellyseed	653	"
Poppyseed	2,869	"
Groundnuts	721	"
Castorseed	5,498	"
Rice	49,025	"
Myrabollams	572	"
Cottonseed	6,750	"
Mowraseed	2,347	"
Gram	5,447	"
Joowar	3,203	"
Maize	47	"

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 12th September:—

Khandeish	...	Bales
Central India	...	"
Barsi and Nagur	...	"
Berar	...	"
Central Provinces	...	"
Oomras	...	"
Dholera	3	"
Broach	...	"
Coompta and Dharwar	1,053	"
Westerns	...	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	"
Rajputana	102	"
Sind	...	"
Persian	17	"
Egyptian	...	"
Other sorts	...	"
Total...	1,175	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, Sept. 12.

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions, Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	1,500	...
14 Boxes ...	...	28,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From
L. Purshotum	Waroonga	Linga
Sandry Importers	do	Bahrein

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th September, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	23	27,586
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	35	41,256

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 .... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 10th September 1910, by Council Bills*. £10,082,018

Balance to be remitted from 11th September 1910 to 31st March 1911. £ 5,417,982

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th Sept. 1910, as compared with the statement of 30th August, 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	August 30. Rs.	a.	p.	September 6. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,85,41,117	0	11	1,83,45,670	11	11
Other Deposits, &c	18,45,88,675	2	11	18,76,49,630	9	10
Bank Post Bills &c	15,25,320	0	3	14,50,763	4	0
Sundries	13,41,639	5	8	13,84,666	15	11
Rs ..	24,32,96,751	9	9	24,61,30,731	9	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,76,38,845	0	0	2,79,72,345	0	0
Other authorized Investments	77,88,329	0	0	77,65,266	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,49,31,889	12	6	3,43,57,932	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,39,97,129	12	5	3,55,31,591	13	3
Bills discounted, &c	3,14,02,084	12	9	3,31,56,965	12	11
Balances with other Banks ...	49,92,113	14	4	49,42,892	1	9
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	21,86,961	12	11	21,87,899	10	11
Stamps	12,003	6	1	12,181	15	11
Sundries	3,25,378	7	4	2,93,193	7	11
	14,32,74,735	14	4	14,62,20,267	14	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	10,00,22,015	11	5	9,99,10,463	11	0
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	24,32,96,751	9	9	24,61,30,731	9	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	15,03,496	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	13,08,050	Increase.
Other Deposits	30,60,955	Do.
Post Bills	74,557	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,10,437	Increase.
Loans	5,73,957	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	15,34,462	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	17,54,481	Do.
Cash at Head Office	19,96,726	Decrease
Cash at Branches	18,85,174	Increase.

Percentage 47·84.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

The Calcutta share market opened without much change this morning and with a very few orders in broker's hands. Up to the luncheon interval a small business had been transacted in coal and jute shares and in miscellaneous securities which included the following transactions:—

Coal shares:—New Beerbhoom, Rs. 44-4; Raneegunge, Rs. 19-8; South Govindpore, Rs. 2-10 and Rs. 2-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal, Rs. 1,525; Calcutta Tramways, Rs. 72-5; Delhi Shadehra Light Railway, Rs. 99 and Rs. 100.

3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 95-3 for cash and at Rs. 95-15 for delivery in one month.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON—August 23, at Darjeeling, the wife of Lieut J Morrison, R A, of a son.

SIMPSON—August 25, at Herne Bay, Kent, the wife F D Simpson, I C S, Judge, Gorakhpur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HILL-WHITSON—STOKES-ROBERTS—August 25, at St Peter's, Ranikhet, by the Rev Arthur Wardell, assisted by the Rev D Canney, Eric Hill-Whitson, The Royal Scots, son of Charles Hill-Whitson, of Parkhill, Perthshire, to Muriel, daughter of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Stokes-Roberts.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 26m; Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 6-3m., 5-18a.; Low water, 1-6a.

Parsi New Year, Bank Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Kathiawar, home ground; "B" team vs. Union C. C. away.

Excelsior Cinematograph: "The Call of the Blood' 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10

Maxim: "Past labour is present delight."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, which left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

FATAL BURNS.—Kattrubee, (17), a Mahomedan woman was on Sunday admitted into the J. J. Hospital suffering from severe burns. Her clothes were saturated with kerosine oil and the police finding her condition very weak sent for the Third Presidency Magistrate who took down her dying declaration. She said that owing to a quarrel with her sister she had poured some kerosine oil on her clothes and lit them. She died in the evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar Ports, Majunga, Nossibi, Tamatave, Reunion, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow, on Wednesday the 14th instant instead of at 4 p.m., as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LOST PROPERTY.—A white handkerchief with a length of velvet saree edging, a pair of pincers, some umbrellas, a lot of pots, bird cages, sticks, bamboos, coloured glass bottles and zinc sheets, a pair of spectacles, two purses containing cash, a pair of binoculars in case, an old tricycle and a lot of brass and copper vessels, a gold ear-stud, a safe containing mortgage documents, fire policies and other papers, and one dark-blue enamel tiffin carrier, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.—A fire was discovered at 3-15 o'clock yesterday morning in a gunny bag godown at 2nd Clive Road Cross Lane. The godown belonged to one Noorbhai Jafferbhai and was used for the storage of gunny bags. The fire engines were soon on the spot and the fire was got under within 40 minutes. The damage done to the goods is estimated at Rs. 4,000 which is covered by insurance and the damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The building is not insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.—Mr. E R. Lesseps Reys has forwarded to H. E. the Governor-General of Goa, through the Portuguese Consulate, a memorial signed by a number of Catholic and Portuguese employes of several mercantile firms and Banks of Bombay, requesting His Excellency to prolong the time of the exposition upto 31st December so that everybody may avail himself of the Christmas holidays and may go down to Goa to venerate the Saint. A similar memorial has also been sent through the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaum to H. E. the Patriarch of Goa.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of A. Wickham, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) this evening:—

March	Pomp and Circumstance No. 2	Elgar
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu
Valse	Amoretten Tanze	Gungl
Selection	Les Cloches De Corneville	Godfrey
Opus	Ave Maria	Schubert
Selection	A Waltz Dream	Strauss
Song	The Children's Home	Cowen

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A very successful entertainment was given last Friday evening on the U. S. S. "Wheeling" by friends of the Seamen's Institute. There being no piano available, a small harmonium was taken on board, and for nearly two hours the ship's company with a contingent from the sister gunboat "Petrit" listened with evident pleasure to a most attractive programme of vocal music by the following performers, each of whom received a full usual of applause: Messrs. Gerrand, Hubbard, Lindhurst, Raffertz and Vassall-Cox from the city and Messrs. Batt and Newman from the s.s. "Devanha." The party was conveyed to and from the vessel on a launch kindly placed at their disposal by Captain Lumsden, R.N., and Messrs. Dinshaw Merwan made a generous gift of cigars, which were thoroughly appreciated by the audience. A bouquet of flowers was brought by Mrs. Hubbard, and a number of magazines and with souvenir cards of the Mission were also presented. Before leaving hearty cheers were raised for the U. S. Navy, the British and American National Anthems were effectively sung, and ere 'The Last Post' sounded Chaplain Bernays offered prayer and gave the benediction.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS' RELIEF FUND.

Indian Ladies' Help.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received by Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai:—

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Rs. 50; Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Rs. 50; Mrs. N. N. Patel, Rs. 30; Divalibai Revashankar Jagjiwan Zaveri, Rs. 25; Mrs. Kama, Ranisaheb Laxmibai Gaikwad, Mrs. Aga Mahomed Shiazi, Dilsad Begum, Mrs. Ahmedbhai Karimbhai, Mrs. Kasumbhai Jafarji, Mrs. Gulam Hoosein Karimbai, Mrs. Ruxmanibai Lallubhai Asaram Shah, Mrs. Ichagavri Bhulabhai Jiwanji Desai, Mrs. Ravigavri Amratlal, Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, Mrs. Champabai Kursi, each Rs. 10, with other miscellaneous sums, amounting in all, to Rs. 2,739-2-7.

MR. H. D. BAKER, an American consular representative in Australia, says in a report: "The people of Australia are noted for their love of outdoor recreations, and amongst these photography holds an important place—in fact, it is a fad amongst all classes of people and one that does not seems inclined to die out. Many Australian people never seem to enjoy a holiday unless they have cameras with them."

HIGH COURT.

TRADE MARK CASE.

Berna Watches in Dispute.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice heard the Suit: the West End Watch Coy. vs. the Berna Watch Coy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, were for the defendants.

The dispute was about the Berna watches sold both by the plaintiffs and the defendants. The plaintiffs said that they were the importers of Berna watches which had become very popular in the market and that by the defendants' selling their watches under the similar name great injury was done to their trade and reputation as the defendants' watches were very inferior. They, therefore, prayed that the defendants might be restrained from publishing circulars, copies of which were annexed to the plaint and for an injunction against the defendants from selling or exposing for sale those particular watches, for various other reliefs and for an injunction restraining the defendants from using the word 'Berna' on their watches, for damages and costs.

The defendants in their written statement state that that when the business of Droz Amstutz and Coy. was converted into a Joint Stock Company, all the trade marks, including the Berna and others, were transferred to them. They denied the main allegations of the plaint and said that the suit had been vexatiously filed against them and prayed that the same should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jinnah applied for a postponement on the ground that a commission was issued to examine witnesses at Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta.

Mr. Wadia opposed the application on the ground that there was no necessity of issuing a commission as the witnesses were plaintiffs' agents. Besides an injunction had been issued against the defendants and that would tell very heavily on the defendants.

His Lordship dismissed the application with costs.

The hearing of the case was then proceeded with.

SUIT AGAINST THE INDIAN HOTELS CO.

Carriage Driver's Negligence.

The learned Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, Mr. A. K. Donald, disposed of a suit brought by Mr. F. W. Emmerson against the Indian Hotels Co., Ld., to recover from them damages for the negligent and careless driving of their coachman, Raghu Dhani. Messrs. K. K. Suntoke and H. K. Suntoke, Vakils, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. B. Sethna, Vakil, appeared for the defendants and stated that there was no carelessness or negligence on the part of the defendants' coachman and that the plaintiff was himself guilty of contributory negligence. He further denied and disputed the damages and denied the defendants' liability, the cost of the plaintiff's bicycle.

The plaintiff's case was that he left his office at about 5 p.m. in the evening of 16th May 1910 and was proceeding along Hornby Road in the direction of the Flora Fountain and was taking a turning into Connon Road near the Oriental Building and that when he had taken a turn and was to his left he was suddenly overtaken by the defendants' horse and was knocked down on the footpath and the defendants' carriage ran over his bicycle. A Parsi doctor, Mr. Kapadia, happened to be present there in his carriage and he helped the plaintiff after the occurrence. The plaintiff then took the defendants to Police Inspector Spiers who took down the coachman's statement.

Dr. Kapadia stated in his evidence that a few moments before the collision his attention was drawn to the negligent and careless way in which the defendants' coachman was driving his horse and shortly thereafter he saw the horse knocking down the plaintiff and the carriage runing over the bicycle.

The Court found that the coachman was clearly guilty of negligence and was not attending to the horse. The Court, therefore, passed a decree for Rs. 170 and costs and certified Rs. 30, for professional costs for plaintiff.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF A CHEQUE BOOK.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Raghu Tanna, a Hindu, was charged with stealing a cheque book belonging to Mr. Minocher Jehangir Irani.

The complaint was that the accused was a peon in the firm of Messrs. William Sommerville and Co., and the cheque book was kept there in a drawer on the 25th June last. On the 10th July last the accused was arrested when the book was found with him. He was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Smith charged Valabhdas Bhanji, a Hindu, with selling 35 grains of cocaine and with being in possession 50 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th September 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission Mts
Turkey ...	11	6	p. m.	3	35
Teheran ...	12	2	p. m.	0	41
Suez	12	13	35 p. m.	1	11

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

LEEDS, with an acreage of 21,572, the area exceeding that of other northern cities, is contemplating the extension of its boundaries by taking in Roundhay and Shadwell. The rateable value of Leeds exceeds two millions sterling; that of Roundhay and Seacroft is over £40 000; and that of Shadwell between £5,000 and £6,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Kathiawar.

CENTURY BY SIMMS.

The Kathiawar team played the second match of their tour in Bombay yesterday, when they met the Bombay Gymkhana on the Esplanade. The game which was witnessed by a very large number of spectators provided some real good sport. The wicket was in perfect condition and it was difficult to get any appreciable amount of work on the ball. The visitors winning the toss elected to bat, Cheetham and Ratilal facing the bowling of Watts and Pearson. The first wicket fell for 25, not a very good total on such a fast and true wicket, but Cheetham and Oghad then added 47 for the second wicket. Then again the next five wickets fell rather cheap. But on K. S. Bhojrajji joining Simms a long stand was made, which realised 143. The young Prince, Bhojrajji of Jalia, and the Sussex amateur, especially the latter, hit with fine vigour and notwithstanding the several changes in bowling brought the total from 150 for the seventh to 293 for the eighth wicket. At 5-40 p. m. the visitors had made 313 for 9 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. Simms hit up 143 in fine free style and it may be said that he is now a general favourite with the Bombay spectators who are naturally delighted with his free unorthodox style of batting, and who have witnessed such an exhilarating display of vigorous hitting on the Bombay wicket after a very long time. The Sussex batsman's innings was, of course, not unmarred by chances, but that is inevitable when one adopts the free tactics which he used yesterday. His contribution included twenty 4's and two 6's and this was the second consecutive century of the tour which he knocked up yesterday, his first century having been hit up against the Hindu Gymkhana in the first match of the tour on Sunday last. Cheetham, the skipper of the Kathiawar team, played sterling cricket for his 54, and his innings was faultless except for a chance or two. K. S. Bhojrajji also played fine cricket and assisted Simms in making a long stand for the eighth wicket. The Bombay Gymkhana entered upon their venture at five minutes to six, Christie and Powell facing the Kathiawar attack which was entrusted to Simms and Keshavlal.

The home team had made 70 without loss of a wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. Christie played a brilliant innings, making 59 out of the Gymkhana total of 70. His contribution included ten 4's and one six. The match will be continued to-day. The scores:—

KATHIAWAR C. C.

1st Innings.

Cheetham, c and b Purcell	54
Ratilal, c Watts, b Pearson	6
Oghad, c Brooke, b Purcell	11
Maganlal, c C Stileman, b Purcell	12
H L Simms, c Purcell, b Phillips	143
F Trotter, b Watts	3
Shivlal, c Brooke, b Watts	3
Umrigar, c Watts, b Purcell	9
K S Bhojrajji, c Watts, b Phillips	48
Ambalal, not out	2
Keshavlal, not out	11
Extras	11
Total (for 9 wickets)	313*

*Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

E E Christie, not out	58
S N Powell, not out	11
Kennedy, G C Phillips, F R R Brooke (Capt), T Watts, F Beadle, V Purcell, C G Stileman, F F Stileman, G M Pearson	To bat.
Extras	1
Total (for no wickets)	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KATHIAWAR.

Watts	23	73	5	2
Pearson	10	33	4	1
Stileman	20	72	6	0
Purcell	24	74	5	4
Phillips	9	45	0	2

Watts bowled one wide and Pearson one 'no ball.'

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE vs. ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

This match was played on Saturday at the Cooperage, and resulted in a win for the Bombay Currency Office C. C. by 1 innings and 1 run. Scores:—

ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

First Innings.

Jagganath, hit wkt Nadkarni	1
Sequeria, c Nadkarni	3
Mirker, b Nadkarni	0
Hill, run out, Mistry	19
Richer, b Mistry	13
Longland, c Mistry	0
Richerus, b Nadkarni	1
Perreira, b Nadkarni	0
Rath, hit wkt Mistry	2
Almeda, not out	6
Gopal, b Nadkarni	0
Extras	8
Total	53

Second Innings.

Jagganath, st Cowie	1
Sequeria, c Khasusa	2
Marker, c Cowie	4
Hill, c Cowie	0
Richer, c Cowie	1
Longland, c Cowie	5
Richerus, b Khasusa	4
Perreira, st Cowie	0
Rath, c Khasusa	1
Almeda, not out	3
Gopal, b Khasusa	0
Extras	2
Total	23

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

First Innings.

K E Kumana, b Almeda	0
S V Rege, c Almeda	4
S N Mehta, b Almeda	8
C F Cowie, b Almeda	15
T H Wergan, c Mirker	10
R C Engineer, c Richerus	19
N M Mistry, l-b-w Richerus	1
R D Khasusa, hit wkt Almeda	8
D G Nadkarni, not out	7
C R Turner, b Almeda	1
M T Vaz, c Mirker	0
Extras	4
Total	77

GLOUCESTERSHIRES vs. B. V. A. C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday last between the Sergeants, Gloucestershire Regiment vs. B. V. A. The B. V. A. won by 30 runs. Scores:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE C. C.

Sgt Major Powell, c Forbes, b Barker	3
Lc Cpl Buck, c Lynch, b Forbes	2
Lc Cpl Goldsworthy, c Lynch, b Forbes	6
Band Master Hawkes, not out	22
Corpl Scaife, c and b Forbes	0
Band Sgt Wickham, c Oliver, b Forbes	4
Q. M. Sergt Hague, run out	0
Sergt Bartlett, b Forbes	10
Colr Sergt Hewitt, b Rogers	1
Sergt Wagner, b Forbes	0
Sergt Parkes, c Spilling, b Forbes	0
Extras	2
Total	50

B. V. A. C. C.

Sapr Rogers, b Goldsworthy	3
Sergt Spilling, c Hewitt, b Scaife	23
Sapr Bowe, b Wickham	14
Sergt Barker, b Goldsworthy	0
Lieut Cudlip, b Goldsworthy	1
Corpl Forbes, c Powell, b Wickham	10
Bom br Goodair, b Goldsworthy	19
Gunner Oliver, not out	10
Gunner Lynch, c Powell, b Goldsworthy	0
Sapr Brown, c Powell, b Goldsworthy	0
Sapr Biggerstaff, b Goldsworthy	0
Total	80

H. M.'S MINT vs. GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

On the Oval on Saturday, the 10th instant, H. M.'s Mint Cricket Club met Grindlay Groom's Cricket Club in a match in the Bombay Cricket League, the former winning by 28 runs. For the former Hildreth put up a valuable innings of 30 runs, and Aban and Ramrao secured 5 wickets for 7 runs and 4 for 16 runs, respectively. Mistry of Grindlay Groom's was in splendid form, taking 9 wickets for 6 runs. The scores are given below:—

H. M.'S MINT C. C.

First Innings.

Pais Jr, b Mistry	3
Kanoo, b Mistry	0
Aban, c Panthaki, b Mistry	0
Pais Sr, b Mistry	4
Hildreth, b Mistry	30
Kamat, c Kapadia, b Mistry	0
Ramrao, b Mistry	1
Guidera, b Limji	3
Robinson, b Mistry	0
Kelly, b Mistry	2
Mackay, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	53

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

First Innings.

Davar, b Ramrao	1
Panthaki, b Aban	0
Dubash, b Aban	3
Driver, b Ramrao	0
Mistry, run out	2
Shapoorji, b Aban	0
Motiwalla, b Ramrao	5
Limjee, not out	10
Chinoi, b Aban	2
Kapadia, b Aban	0
Nagporevala, b Ramrao	0
Extras	2
Total	25

TRIANGULAR CRICKET CONTESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the account of the Presidency-Parsi Match in your paper of Saturday, I see that the Presidency was hopelessly outclassed. What was the reason for this miserable display? Well, in the first place, the Europeans had not a decent bowler on their side; this was proved by the Zoroastrians making 386 runs in the only innings that they played in the match. Secondly, E. E. Coombs, who is the only good bowler in Bombay was not picked. This well-known cricketer has distinguished himself in the Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana match by capturing the greatest number of wickets. The above-mentioned player has also made a name for himself in the local matches by his bowling, batting, and fielding. What greatly surprised me (and I am sure others) was that the Committee did not choose him, as one of the players to represent the Presidency in Poona; knowing at the same time that they had not a decent bowler in the Presidency XI. Purcell was also left out. He made 100 runs in the same match that Coombs made himself famous by his powers as a bowler. The Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana match, I believe, is played every year to test abilities of the players, before finally selecting the Presidency XI. In conclusion, I should like to say that the Committee who pick the team concerning the European XI. in the forthcoming Triangular contest, ought not to leave out Coombs and Purcell.—Yours, etc.,

WELL WISHER.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 12.

The weather conditions were splendid when the Tournament opened this morning, Mr. Pechey, the Captain of the Club, drove off the first ball in accordance with the time-honoured custom. The course is in excellent order, except that the absence of rain has made the course exceedingly hard and the putting greens difficult. Thirty-five competitors turned out to play for the P. W. D. Cup this morning. The entries are not so numerous as last year, as many well known players, notably Mr. P. R. Scott and Mr. H. Blair are absent. The scores were on the whole good. Messrs. White and Arnot tieing for first place, with an 82 nett, but as Mr. Arnot, unfortunately, played with the wrong ball at the last hole, he had to be disqualified according to the rules. Captain Nicholls, who was third, with a nett score of 85, unluckily met the same fate.

The scores were as follows:—

Mr White	90— 8	82
Mr Roberts	83 Scr	83
Mr Tennant	94— 8	86
Mr Mould	101—15	86
Mr B H Duxbury	91— 4	87
Mr Wittet	95— 8	87
Mr Owen	100—13	87
Mr Ward	87 Scr	87
Mr Pechey	88 Scr	88
Mr Lowndes	93— 5	88
Mr Coombs	92— 3	89
Mr E F Nicholson	91— 2	89
Mr Harrison	102—13	89
Mr Scott	99— 9	90

The remainder were over 90 or made no returns.

The foursomes match competition will be played this afternoon. The first 9 holes of the ladies' medal competition for scratch and handicap prizes, presented by Mr. Arnot and Mr. Kennedy, were also played this morning.

LATER.

The first round of the foursomes was played this afternoon. Roberts and Coombs beat G. R. Duxbury and B. H. Duxbury 2 up. Garrett and White beat Ouseley and Wittet 4 up and 3 to play. Turner and Dunford beat Harrison and Pooley 1 up. Peechey and Owen beat Lowndes and England 4 up and 3 to play. Arnot and Radcliffe-Smith beat Shoubridge and Fitzherbert 2 up and 1 to play. Mackenzie and Thubron beat Scott and Cameron 7 up and 5 to play.

The second round for the Ladies' Competition was played this afternoon. In the morning round Mrs. Tuke sent in the best scratch score of 47 and Mrs. Thubron and Mrs. Nicolls tied for first place in the handicap score with a net 41. In the afternoon round Mrs. Tuke again returned the best scratch score of 47, thus winning the scratch prize, Miss Froom being second and Mrs. Thubron winning the handicap prize with a net 85, Mrs. Nicholls being second with a net 86. Results:—

Mrs Thubron	101—16	85
Mrs Nicholls	106—20	86
Mrs Arnot	119—24	95
Mrs Tuke	96 Scr	96
Mrs Pooley	108—12	96
Mrs Kelly	122—24	98
Miss Froom	103— 2	101
Miss Mould	129—24	105

S. I. RIFLES MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 12.

The Oakes Cup was won this morning by Lce-Corpl Wallace, of the 1st Madras and S. M. Railway Vols., with a possible, at the S. I. Rifles Association meeting. The three leading aggregate scores for the championship trophy are Kolar Volunteers 1,201, S. I. Railway Volunteers 1,183, and the G. I. P. Railway Vols. 1,180. The shooting of the Regular Army is improving daily, and the Army V. S. Volunteers' contest fixed for Saturday is looked forward to with keen interest.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, [illegible] but on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a [illegible] may be administered. Those who try them recommend them, [illegible] their enormous sale. [illegible] all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible]
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers' Junior Tournament.

ST. MARY'S (A) vs. BYCULLA HIGH SCHOOL (B).

The above teams met in the Junior Tournament last evening, a most one-sided game ending in a defeat for the Byculla team by fourteen goals to love. The losers, however, who were like mignonettes compared with their opponents, played a most plucky game, but would be better matched against youngsters of their own size.

Result:—St. Mary's (A) .... 14 Goals.
Byculla High School .... Nil.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

DRAWINGS.

Eleven teams have entered for the Rovers Cup Tournament (senior) and the ties were drawn last night as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Loyal North Lancashire Regiment vs the Leicester Regiment.

(to be played on September 17th.)

(2) Inniskilling Dragoons vs. the Gloucestershire Regiment.

(to be played on September 20th)

(3) Dublin Fusiliers—(a bye).

(4) Bombay Football Club vs the 14th Hussars.

(to be played on September 20).

(5) Bombay Gymkhana (a bye).

(6) The Linc Lnshire Regiment (a bye).

(7) The Khan Sahib's Club (Kathiawar) a bye.

(8) The Rovers (a bye).

SECOND ROUND.

(9) Khan Sahib's Club vs. Dublin Fusiliers.

(10) Winners of (1) vs. Winners of (2).

(11) Rovers vs Lincolnshire Regt.

(12) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Winners of (4).

SEMI-FINALS.

(13) Winners of (10) vs. Winners of (12).

(14) Winners of (11) vs. Winners of (19).

FINALS.

(15) Winners of (13 vs. Winners of 14).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that we are at the height of the Football season, might I suggest that it would be a good time to form a Bombay Football and Hockey Association? The Council or Committee should be composed of representatives of local Gymkhanas and Clubs, all being amateurs in in the strictest sense of the word, with President and Vice-Presidents drawn from the leading sportsmen of the town. The duties of the Association should be to organize and control all Leagues and Tournaments connected with the games, and to appoint referees. Many little incidents in this season's matches have pointed to the urgent necessity for a strong controlling body with a definite set of rules. There is no question of the popularity of the sport, and there is sufficient money in it to provide a really good arena with permanent stands, and a low fence, if arrangements could be come to with the Improvement Trust or P. W. D. for the ground.—Yours, etc.,

E. SPORT.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The weather has cleared, and the Durand Football Tournament begins this evening. It transpires that the Simla United team is scratched. Thus two out of the five local teams, will not participate in the Tournament.

LATER.

The opening games in the first round of this tournament took place this afternoon when despite the threatening weather quite a large gathering of spectators assembled at Annandale to testify to the immense popularity in which this sport is held.

The first item on the card was the Lancashire Fusiliers (Cup-holders) vs. the Simla United Sports team. Simla having scratched this gave the Fusiliers a walk over.

In the second game the Gordon Highlanders (Calcutta Shield-holders) met the Bishop Cotton's School. The boys played pluckily enough, but were outclassed and stood no chance whatever against the immense superiority of their opponents who won as they liked by seven goals to love.

The third tie to-day was the 17th Lancers vs. the 5th L. I. (Murray Cup-holders, Lucknow). Immediately on the ball being started the Lancers set to work and within a couple of minutes of play forced the custodian of the Highland Light Infantry to save which he did at the expense of a corner from which however nothing resulted. Some give and take play followed. The Highland Light Infantry having the best of the exchanges soon obtained a corner from which they notched their first goal. Not to be daunted the Lancers now put on a spurt and within a couple of minutes equalized, the whistle sounding for half-time. In the second half the Lancers started pressing and narrowly missed scoring from a beauty sent in by the left wing, the ball just grazing the cross-bar. Shortly after the Highland Light Infantry obtained a penalty which was converted, thus securing their second goal. On the ball being centred the H. L. I. by a good bout of passing carried the ball again into the Lancers' territory and the centre forward put in a stiff hot one which beat the Lancers' custodian and they secured their third goal. Both the teams now started pressing hard, but nothing further resulted, leaving the H. L. I. winners by three goals to one. The game was fast and exciting throughout.

The Committee have introduced a pleasant innovation in this year's tournament in the shape of sprint races from goal line to goal line for teams of three men to be drawn from each team who have actually played in the Tournament. These events will be run off between each game and will be decided on the knock out principle. The prizes which have been presented by the establishments of the Government of India will consist of a cup to the winning team and medals to the three men comprising the winning team.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

The two games in the second round of Calcutta Rugby Cup Tournament were played off this evening. There was a big crowd on the Calcutta Ground to witness the contest between the Calcutta F. C. and the East Yorks from Fyzabad, the result being a decisive victory for Calcutta by thirty-one points to nil or two goals and seven tries to nil. The East Yorks were out-played at all points. Nineteen points were scored during the initial half and twelve during the second. Mr. Brown, the Scotch International, supervised the game. The second game was between the West Ridings and the Shropshires on the Dalhousie Ground before a handful of spectators. The West Ridings won by twenty-six points to three or four goals one penalty goal and one try to a try.

The game excepting the first few minutes was confined to Shropshires Territory. And the scores stood in favour of the Ridings at eleven to three. At half time the Duke's increased lead by fifteen points more and won as stated. Mr. Reid, an International, refereed. The South Behar Barbarians having scratched the Madras Gymkhana team go into the semi-final without having to play a single game. Nomads meet the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow on the Calcutta Ground. Both Bombay and Madras teams arrived this morning Calcutta meet the West Ridings in the semi-final.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Burma has subscribed R. 500 to the Burma King Edward Memorial of which Rs. 100 is to be alloted to the All India Memorial.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller, of the Madras High Court, is in poor health and goes home next week.

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."
You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use
Ayer's Hair Vigor
It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.
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The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.
Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.
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"FULLER" Accumulators, Batteries, High Speed Trembler, non-Trembler Coils, Dry Cells as supplied to the British Post Office, National Telephone Co., and various Railway Companies, England.
"FULLER" Sealed DRY CELLS (Patent applied for) especially designed for hot climates.
"FULLER" Charging Set, Charge your own Accumulator at home with Ease, Efficiency and Economy. "My accumulators have never been running so well as since I have used this battery."—Max Pemberton. Other unsolicited Testimonials from all quarters of the globe. Simplicity Itself! AUTOMATIC IN ACTION AND ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
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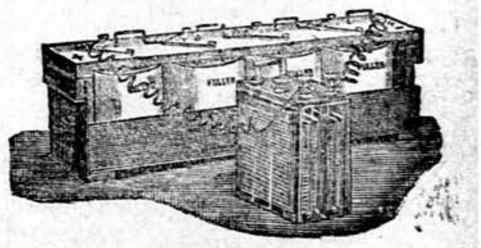
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BICHROMATE PASTE, ZINCS, CARBONS MERCURY AND ALL OTHER RENEWALS.
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Party Cakes for the Children are best when made at home. You can be certain then that the ingredients are all wholesome and clean.
To ensure best results, however—use
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder. It makes cakes so nice, light and digestible that children can eat them with safety.
Made by Brown & Polson. Recipes in every tin for cakes particularly suited for children.

Sal Hepatica
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
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R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson , Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus......Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 12.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	Agents
Avala	2385	Canha u	P & O S N Co
Badric	1613	Jones	G Jeewanji & Sons
Braziliana	2488	Snowdon	Greaves Cotton & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	23 2	Crumick	Andrew Yuel & Co
Hatumet	2584	Peters	Andrew Yuel & Co
Indiana	2502	Parker	W & Graham & Co
Marca	437	Adams	T Morrison & Co
Nairung	2362	Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Najmi	2532	Haliet	B & A M Jeewanji
Shah Ameer	1922	Halse	B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Boro	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Valdura	3594	McDougall	W&A Graham & Co
Waroonga	1619	Chappell	M M & Co
Wardha	2551	Archdeacon	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Tn	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Harport	2503	Lamb	Hamburg & Dunkirk	23 9	J Mackintosh & Co
B Arabistan	1819	Codel	Antwerp	17-9	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull via Karachi	12-9	J Finlay & Co Ld
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	18-9	M M & Co
H Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	24 9	B & P S N & Co
K Dunbarmoor	2331	Burton	Hamburg Middlesborough	14-9	W & A G Co
L Islami	1605	Green	Repairing		B & P S N & Co
M Sibilien	2023	De Lorme	Jeddah	15-9	B & P S N & Co
P Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamborg	22 9	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel	Tn	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	16-9	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2681	Dante	Genoa	15-9	Florio & R S N & Co
4 Ischia	2481	Besito	Honkong	16 9	F Rubattino Line
5 Bodlewell	2209	Smiles	Colombo	16 9	M M & Co
6 President	2086	Jacobson	Durban	14-9	A Strandes & Co
10 & 11 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	13-9	Phelps Dridge .. P & O S N & Co
12&13 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	24-9	P & O S N Co
15 Sangola	3349	Stunt	Calcutta	15-9	M M & Co

H W P D

Vessel	Tn	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	763	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	13 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	Karachi	13-9	B S N Co
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'Nagar	14 9	B S N Co

H W V D

Vessel	Tn	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	12-9	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
	Dwarka	Moxon	Buschra, Sept. 8

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Hidalgo	Croft	Hull

The following vessel began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Braunfels, for Hamburg, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, China, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant morning.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 12.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—8000 cwt rapeseed, 20.0 cwt linseed and 600 cwt mustarseed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt wheat and 15995 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Harport s -12003 cwt castorseed and 33496 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—4 cwt genda horns, M M E Ellias.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 13th September.

759. Lecture.—Tuesday the 13th instant.—Lecture at the R. G. A. Lecture Room, Colaba, at 12 noon by Major C. F. Dobbs, D. A. A. & Q. M. G.

Subject.—Appreciation of a situation.

All members are invited to attend.

II. Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. by the Adjutant.

Subject.—Reconnaissance.

760. Parade—Wednesday the 14th instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

761. Signalling.—Thursday the 15th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

762. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees (Rs. 4) to the Adjutant by the 15th September. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

763. Rifle Club.—It is proposed to form a Regimental Rifle and Miniature Rifle Club at an early date. Members wishing to join are requested to notify the Adjutant or the Cr-Sergts of their Companies before the 15th instant. The subscription will be a small one.

764. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

765. Meeting—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. to consider the formation of a Regimental Rifle Club.

758. Rifle Meeting—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from the 9th to 19th November 1910. Programme can be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th September.

142. Strength—The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted as follows :—

Nos 1325 Gr G Taylor, 1326 Gr F M Grimshaw, 1327, Gr A E M Rowland, No 1328 Gr B H M Raisin and 1329, Gr J P Rees.

No 4 Sub-division No 1 Company.

No 89 Sapper W Scales E 2 Company.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps :—

Gr W Vardon No 1 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

Cricket.

The nets will be available for practice on the Oval on Wednesday next at 5 p m.

The following match has been arranged :—

B V A vs. Bombay City Police on the Oval (B V A ground) on Sunday 18th September at 2-15 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

A B V A Football Club Dinner will be held at Mengini's at 8-30 p. m. on Friday 16th September.

All members are cordially invited. Those wishing to attend will kindly notify Sergt Venn, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, by Friday noon at the latest. Tickets—Rs 3. Mess Dress Optional.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS :
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 13th September 1910.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

AN interesting improvement appears to be taking place in the outlook for coffee, the market for which has been in a state of great depression for many years owing to the supply exceeding the demand. The tendency towards higher prices in the various markets of the world, which manifested itself throughout July, became much more decided last month and is to be attributed to the smallness of the crop movement in Brazil, and to the increasing conviction that the present coffee crop in Rio and Santos will be a small one. While the output of coffee from all other parts of the world during the last decade has remained fairly constant, or has declined, Brazil has from time to time given bumper crops which have increased the supply of coffee in the world out of all proportion to the demand, with the result that the markets both in Europe and America have been glutted with the surplus. Fifteen years ago the consumption of coffee in the world amounted to about 750,000 tons in a year, of which the various producing countries other than Brazil supplied about a third. A crop of over 600,000 tons in Brazil was therefore enough to depress the industry seriously. Since then the world's annual requirements of coffee have increased to about a million tons, and if the output from Brazil never exceeded three quarters of this total all would be well. Unfortunately for the grower, however, the Brazilian crop in 1902 turned out to be 911,530 tons, and when this was followed in 1903 by another of 725,000 tons the situation became very serious. Congestion in the world's markets and general depression throughout the industry ensued till 1907 when, owing to three comparatively short crops in Brazil, things began to look a little brigher again. In the beginning of that year, indeed, everything looked hopeful for the producer, for the estimates foreshadowed nothing abnormal. The result, however, created consternation, the Brazilian crop turning out to be 1,154,880 tons, i.e., far more than the whole world's requirements in a year without taking into consideration the output from the other producing countries. The 1908 crop in Brazil was little over 600,000 tons, but in the last two years crops of 730,530 and 879,060 tons have been harvested, and in spite of a fairly satisfactory increase, in the world's consumption of coffee, they have considerably aggravated the seriousness of the position from the point of view of the producer.

Nowhere in the world has the depression in the coffee industry been more in evidence than in Brazil itself, where so many people directly or indirectly, are dependent thereon, and special measures have been devised there to cope with what at one time threatened to be a national disaster, viz., the collapse of the State's most important industry. For several years past new clearings of coffee in Brazil had been subject to a special tax, and in 1903 a law was passed forbidding the planting of new coffee trees altogether and establishing a severe penalty in case of infraction. This proving insufficient as a remedy, the State of San Paulo, at the end of 1906, inaugurated its famous Valorisation scheme, the history of which in the light of recent events is of great interest. The Government of that State decided to buy up as much coffee during the bumper year 1906-07 and withhold it from the markets of the world as would be necessary in order to maintain prices at a certain level, and they imposed an export tax of three francs per bag on all coffee exported to pay the interest on the loans necessitated by, and the charges incurred for, carrying this coffee. This arbitrary interference with the laws of supply and demand was roundly condemned by commercial people generally and especially in certain sections of the Brazilian Press, but though it cannot be denied that it brought a plentiful crop of troubles in its train, and ran enormous risks, the scheme certainly succeeded in so far as it prevented the world's markets from being glutted with coffee, and prices from falling to a degree that would have been disastrous. The huge supply was enough to satisfy the whole world's requirements of coffee for six months, and the knowledge that owing to the financial stress it entailed it might be thrown on the market any day, paralysed speculation and brought the crade to such a state of stagnation that the Government of San Paulo, who had only been able to unload a comparatively small proportion of their holding, decided in March, 1908, to start a campaign for pushing the sale of Brazilian coffee in foreign countries, and especially in London. A Company was formed in London called the State of San Paulo Pure Coffee Company with this object in view, and the Government of San Paulo entered into a contract with it for five years, agreeing to subsidise it during that time to the amount of £50,000. This concern met with some success at first, it was claimed, but little has been heard of it of late, and it certainly has not succeeded to the extent that was hoped in persuading the people of Great Britain to flee from the alleged dangers of British grown tea and indulge in the delights of Brazilian coffee. The balance of the Valorisation stock of coffee passed as security for the loan into the hands of a Committee, on which the subscribing bankers were represented as well as a delegate of the San Paulo Government, and to this body henceforth was entrusted the financial part of the operation, i. e., the fixing of the price at which the coffee should be sold, the quantities to be offered, the date of sale, etc. With the raising of this loan the Valorisation scheme ceased to exist, the San Paulo Government agreeing that so long as any bonds of the fifteen million sterling loan remained outstanding they would not purchase, directly or indirectly, any coffee or pass any law or decree authorising any new Valorisation scheme in reference to coffee. At the same time it was decided to limit the export of coffee from Brazilian ports, excluding that produced in the State of Minas Geraes, to nine million bags in 1908-09, after which each bag had to pay an additional *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. The limit was reached on the 3rd March, 1909, and from then till the new season began on the following 1st July shipments practically ceased. Last season the limit before the additional tax came into force was fixed at nine and a half million bags and this was reached on the 11th December, 1909, and from then till the 1st July last there was again complete stagnation of business.

For the season which commenced in July last and in the following years up to the 1st January, 1919, when the bonds are redeemable at par, the export limit before the additional tax comes into force is fixed at ten million bags. The most important factor in the situation, however, at present is the coming crop in Brazil. If it turns out to be as short as is estimated, i. e., not more than 650,000 tons for Santos and Rio combined, and the export limit is maintained, the visible supply a year hence will be reduced to a figure it has not touched for many long years, and prices will rise accordingly. At the same time the position of the Bankers Committee with its stock of over six million bags will be an extremely strong one. That this view will probably prove to be correct is evidently believed in New York where the price of the standard quality of coffee, No. 7 Rio, has advanced in the last few weeks from 8 1/4 to 10 1/4 cents per lb. and in Brazil where the markets are also showing great strength and where so far no anxiety has been manifest on the part of the planters to hurry forward their produce. The fact that the Rio and Santos receipts in July last were 488,000 bags less than in July, 1909, also points to the crop being a short one; though whether that in Rio will turn out one of the smallest on record as has been predicted remains to be seen. Apart from the widespread interest which the result of a huge gamble like that of the San Paulo authorities is bound to create, there is a very large number of people in India who are directly interested in this effort to maintain coffee prices. According to the Note on the production of coffee in India, which recently issued from the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India, 20,401 persons are permanently and 6,350 persons temporarily employed on the coffee estates in India, but this figure owing to incomplete returns is evidently very much under the mark. The total area under coffee in India is about 200,000 acres which, at a low estimate, represents a capital value of over £4,000,000, and the number of people employed thereon cannot fail far short of 150,000.

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TRADES UNIONISM. THERE can be no doubt that much of the irritation, which is being so freely shown by the rank and file of Trade Unionism at home is due to the Osborne judgment, to which we briefly referred last week. To deal with the situation which this has caused a new body has been formed. The Joint Labour Board, composed of representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Independent Labour Party. It is not too much to say however that the leaders of the Labour movement are at their wits' end to know in which direction to proceed. They are angry at the refusal of the Government to grant immediate facilities for a bill which will restore the old state of affairs, but at a meeting which was held during mail week they did nothing more than record the usual indignant protest. They promised to make "arrangements for dealing with the situation after the next Trade Union Congress." Among their followers desperate remedies are being discussed, but as to how far they are being seriously considered by the leaders it is difficult to know. Fortunately they show a disposition towards moderate measures, but there is no doubt that some sensational course of action would be popular among the men, and there is the danger that their knowledge of this fact may over-ride their better judgment. According to a Labour correspondent, it is understood that three distinct proposals are at present being urged upon the party by more or less responsible leaders. The first suggestion is that the unions should openly defy the law and continue the use of their funds for political purposes regardless of the injunctions. As a preliminary to this extreme step it is suggested that the officials thus acting in defiance of the courts should arm themselves with the authority of a majority vote of their members, which, it is said, will be forthcoming in nine cases out of ten. What action the course would take in face of such open defiance of their injunctions it is difficult to say, but the most general opinion is that wholesale committals for contempt of court would follow. The second proposal put forward is that the leaders should order a general stoppage of work throughout the country with the object of paralysing industry and so compelling Parliament to redress the Trade Union grievances. This proposal is strongly advocated by some of the younger men in Miners' Unions, who hold that the miners alone could enforce their demands in this way. The third suggestion is that the Labour members should vote against the Government in some of the critical divisions that are expected to take place in the autumn sitting of Parliament unless their demands are conceded. The latter two of these proposals have the serious disadvantage that they may recoil upon the heads of those resorting to them, and on that account it is believed that if extreme action is necessary it will be on the lines of setting the courts at defiance. Before resorting to such an extreme step the Joint Board will be well advised to give their patience a full trial. They certainly have the sympathies of a majority of the Government, who will certainly show signs of restiveness if action by the Cabinet is unduly delayed. At the same time, no doubt the Board realise one virtue of their own indecision, and they may be relying on rumours of a general strike or a wholesale defiance of the law to quicken the Liberal Party into activity.

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ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS. WHEN half-worn out petrol driven motor-cars have increased in Bombay to a number sufficient to drown all other noises, we shall probably have a supply of electric current cheap enough, and storage batteries good enough to drive out the noisy foul-smelling machine of to-day. Great improvements have been made in the electric car since the first one was seen in our city some years ago, and economies in running have increased so much that, even in the United States, where so much petrol is produced the electric car is steadily gaining in popularity in districts and towns having a supply of current. Chicago possesses 3,000 vehicles used for commercial purposes, and of pleasure vehicles New York has upwards of 1,000 Fully 10,000 electric cars are in use in the States, not counting motor wagons for the transport of merchandise. Of these vehicles a brewery at St. Louis possesses 50, and after six years of service the firm finds that their economy in haulage is equal to 50 per cent. The electric power and lighting companies are now fully alive to the value of the electric car whose batteries may be charged during hours when there is little else doing. They are therefore giving every encouragement to this class of work and charging secondary batteries at very low rates. Mr. Edison has already an agent in Bombay for his celebrated batteries, and it now lies with our local electric company to decide whether they can charge them at a price that will enable them to compete with petrol, which, in Bombay, is about twice the price that it costs in the United States. Although in our city there are owners of motor cars who, sincerely believe that they attain a public distinction by the noise of their machines, supplemented by all the hooting they can put in in addition, there are fortunately a sufficient number who will welcome the motor which, as it moves always in one direction, works silently. This prospects furnishes one out of many reasons for looking forward eagerly to the completion of the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme, which, after so much negotiation, is to belong to an Indian Company with headquarters in Bombay.

THE P. and O. Company's s s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

SAVARKAR was brought down from Nasik to Bombay yesterday and will be tried by the Special Tribunal this week.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned Dr. Bentley's special duty on the investigation of malaria, being extended to the end of March next.

THE Secretary of State has suspended the purchase of sovereigns in transit from Egypt and Australia to America.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY, Resident of Hyderabad, left on Sunday evening en route for Simla. He is expected to be away for about three weeks.

THE proposal for the transfer of the management of the cattle farm at Hissar, to the Civil Veterinary Department, has been sanctioned.

MR. GORDON, on relief by Mr. Haseltine at Nagpur, as Comptroller, becomes Deputy Auditor General at Calcutta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th August, 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 155,892 maunds with an increase of Rs. 18,948 in the earnings.

THE "Etoile Belge" announces that, in consequence of foot-and-mouth disease in England the importation of sheep, cattle, and pigs from England into Belgium is prohibited. Such animals may eventually be taken later on through the country by rail in sealed trucks.

CADET-SERGEANT B. J. M. BEBB, of Winchester School excited the admiration of the marksmen at the Rockliffe Rifle meeting by making a score of sixty-seven out of a possible seventy at the two and six hundred yards ranges, in the match between ten English and ten Canadian cadets. Mr. Bebb made his high score in the teeth of a gale and in an uncertain light. All twenty boys shot well. The English won by thirty-seven points. The universal opinion of the marksmen is that in the cadet movement lies the solution of the army problems in Canada.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEED OF EMIGRANTS.

An Army in the Making.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

* MELBOURNE, AUGUST 30.

THERE is plenty of wealth and plenty of land in Australia, the only thing lacking being population. The immigration problem is being seriously taken in hand, but it is not so easy of solution as it would appear to be at first glance. Some legislators oppose an influx of immigrants on the alleged ground that the labour market is already over-supplied, and if the epidemic of strikes applies in that connection, there would at all events appear to be considerable unrest in industrial circles. But that fact does not cover the ground. Every immigrant need not necessarily depend upon securing a position as a manual labourer. If he did he would be gladly welcomed by a large army of country producers, who are always complaining of the scarcity of employees, as well as by the employers of skilled workmen in the cities. But, like other oversea Dominion of the Empire, Australia requires new arrivals with sufficient capital to assist in developing the millions of acres of land in every State that are awaiting occupancy, and which offer such attractive inducements to bona fide settlers. Another reason for the comparatively small number of immigrants arriving here are the inducements that Canada offers. The Dominion is much nearer to Great Britain and is much better advertised than Australia. But to start to Canada a man can only ensure qualification by possessing £5 per head for his wife and children as a demonstration of his ability to keep them. This qualification, however, will not be required should he obtain permanent employment. There is no such condition attached to Australian immigration, but still the latest statistics prove that during the last six months the arrivals to Australia exceeded the departures by only 12,656, or a couple of thousand more than for the previous half-year. The Victorian Government's delegates, who have been searching the length and breadth of the United Kingdom for immigrants, have succeeded in persuading about 300 families to try their fortunes here, with capital ranging from £100 to £2,000 each, while 200 farm labourers, with sums of £20 and upwards, have been selected. This is the class of people we want in South Australia. Dealing with the subject, Mr. Batchelor (Minister of External Affairs) said that the Federal Government were concerned with making the conditions of living in Australia so exceptionally good that they would be a standing advertisement for immigrants. "When we have taken steps to throw open the lands," Mr. Batchelor proceeded, "and when we have control over the labour conditions, so as to ensure adequate protection, we will be in a better position to take up the matter of immigration more vigorously than at present. Of course, if we take over the Northern Territory, as I hope we shall do before many months pass, the question of settling that area at least will be a responsibility devolving on the Commonwealth. It will not be necessary to legislate in the direction indicated prior to embarking on an immigration policy for that territory."

WANTED A NAVAL BASE.

Now that the new Australian warships have been built, or are building, it becomes necessary for the Federal Government to decide upon the location of the naval base of Australia. This will probably be one of the most important matters upon which the new Naval Adviser to the Commonwealth (admiral Sir R. Henderson) will be asked to give an opinion about. It is well-known that New South Wales and Victoria are anxious to see the warships anchored either in Port Jackson or Hobson's Bay, but there are several objections to such a settlement of the question. Naval ports should not be in such close proximity to large commercial cities, for the naval base is always liable to bombardment in time of war. It is also necessary for the discipline of a fleet to keep it away from the capital cities as much as possible. Hitherto the home of the Australian squadron has been Sydney Harbour, with an occasional visit to Melbourne at Cup time, and to Hobart during the heat of summer. This might do in the piping times of peace; but the possibility of complications arising and the risk of attempted invasion under it imperative that the Australian navy should be not only in the highest state of efficiency and readiness to meet the foe, but also possess a base of operations from which they could strike most effectively. It is said that the Australian naval authorities favour Western Port, in Victoria, as a naval base, and as the place possesses a good harbour and is within a short distance of the Powlett River coal mines, no doubt it would be a more suitable rendezvous than either Sydney or Melbourne. It must be remembered, however, that Australia has an enormous coastline to defend, and that the portion most likely to court an attack would be the northern coasts. With the hordes of China and the East within a few days, steam of Port Darwin strikes the ordinary Australian that it would be absolutely necessary to have a defence fleet stationed somewhere in the locality, say in the magnificent harbour of Port Darwin. For the protection of the eastern, western, and southern seaboards the other half of the fleet could not be in a better position than midway between Sydney and Perth. For its accommodation there could scarcely be found a better harbour in the world than that at Port Lincoln. The main question at present seems to be whether it is necessary to keep Australia's warships together simply for the protection of the three largest cities of the Commonwealth, or whether, without alarmingly weakening their force, they might be divided into northern and southern fleets. It would certainly seem dangerous policy to leave all the extensive northern seaboard unprotected. However, the whole situation will be studied by Admiral Henderson, and in the hands of such an experienced officer Australia's naval needs will receive the best attention.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Senator Sir Josiah Symon's proposed amendment of the Northern Territory Acceptance Bill by the insertion of words making it clear that the northern section of the transcontinental railway is to be constructed in the Territory, should be treated by the Parliament of this State as a test issue. If Federal legislators refuse to amend the Bill as suggested, South Australia should decline to proceed further with the transfer. The Crown Solicitor of this State has given an opinion on the Price-Deakin agreement to the effect that the legal meaning of document is in accordance with the undoubted intention of its framers. In other words, one of the essential conditions of the transfer is that the railway "from Port Darwin southward to a point of the northern boundary of South Australia proper" is to be constructed within the Northern Territory, and not to be deflected through any other State. The same view of the true construction of the agreement is expressed by Mr. E. F. Mitchell, K.C., of Melbourne, in an opinion obtained by the Australian Railway and Territory League. As he shows, taking the language of the agreement in its ordinary and natural significance, there can be no doubt that the northern part of the railway was intended to be wholly within the Territory. If there had been any thought of deviation into Queensland or New South Wales there would surely have been some provision for the Commonwealth acquiring power to make a railway in another State. It may be, and indeed has been, urged that, assuming the agreement to mean what these authorities declare it does, South Australia need not trouble to have the legal effect of the document expressed in the Federal Bill accepting it as the basis of the transfer. This agrument would be sound if we did not know, first that the Federal Attorney-General has given an opinion in favour of the view that there is power under the agreement to take the railway out of the Territory and secondly that if such power is believed to exist, the pressure of the eastern States will certainly compel the Government to make an attempt to exercise it. As Sir Josiah Symon very forcibly but quite properly says, "it would be wicked to let the Bill go through with such a doubt—such a provocation to litigation—in it. The Federal Parliament ought not to enact a lawsuit." To this it may be added that as from the South Australian standpoint the railway provision of the compact are vital, we should be guilty of crass folly if, after the warning given, we allowed any technical opportunity to be afforded for the threatened breach of faith. A refusal to carry Sir Josiah Symon's amendment will be evidence that the Federal authorities are not to be trusted in this matter, and in that case South Australia would be trifling with the immense interests at stake if she consented to finalise the arrangements for the transfer.

AN ARMY IN THE MAKING.

In a further explanation of the defence scheme introduced last week in the Senate, Senator Pearce, basing his figures on the present population, said to-day that in the first six months of 1911 no training would be done, as the whole of that period would be devoted to the enrolment of the lads who are to make up the establishment of 100,000. Senior cadets' training will begin under the area officers and other officers enrolled from the ranks of senior cadets in July, 1911. In the year 1912-13 19,000 youths will be drafted from the cadets into the citizen forces. The establishment of 100,000 senior cadets is to be maintained each year and the citizen soldiery will be in 1912-13 19,000, in 1913 14 36,500, 1914-15 53,500, 1915-16 70,000, 1917-18 85 500, 1918-19 100,000, 1919-20 114,000. In the last year the scheme will have fully matured, and there will then be in existence 100,000 senior cadets between the ages of 14 and 18, 114,000 citizen soldiers between the ages of 18 and 25, and 13,000 reserves between 25 and 26 years. The militia forces are at present much below the war strength and the senior cadets will, as they are drafted, be attached to the militia until that strength is attained. Then the unit will be divided and the two portions thus created will be separately built up in a similar manner to the war strength. The military authorities have received a notification that the name of the regiment of mounted men in the British army known formerly as "The King's Colonials, which is recruited from men who have served the King in the oversea forces, has been changed to that of "King Edward's Force" (King's Oversea Dominions Regiment). Nearly all the Australian Light Horse regiments have been allied to the "King's Colonials," and information of the change in the name will be notified in the military orders shortly.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) recently stated that the question of a uniform gauge for the railways in Australia should be settled before the construction of the trans-Australian lines were commenced. Asked yesterday whether it was not more important from a defence point of view that railways from east to west and north to south should be in existence even with a break of gauge, than that there should be no trans-Australian railways at all, Mr. O'Malley said that undoubtedly that was so, but his desire was at the present stage to draw attention to the great difficulty of commencing such undertakings before it had been settled what was to be the uniform gauge for Australia. Once that was laid down the actual work of altering the gauges in the States affected could be carried out when convenient, but in the meantime the Commonwealth could go ahead with its railway projects on the sure understanding that ultimately the thorough lines to the other states would be of the same gauge. At the present time if it became necessary in a national emergency to move a large body of troops from one of the Eastern States to another, the greatest difficulty would be experienced, owing to breaks in the railway gauges. This might easily mean the difference between victory and defeat. The longer the question of a uniform gauge was delayed the greater became the expense of altering the system. Personally he was of opinion that the most suitable gauge for Australia would be 4ft. 8 1-2in. This was the gauge recommended by the experts for the Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta line. The gauge in Victoria was 5ft. 3in. To alter the gauge of the lines in Victoria and South Australia would cost, it was estimated, over £2,000,000. To alter the New South Wales gauge to 5ft 3in. gauge of Victoria, however, would cost over £5,000,000, because being a small gauge it would be necessary to widen the bridges, tunnels, etc. He hoped that some understanding would be arrived at between the parties in this matter, so that the rolling-stock would be interchangeable. The Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce), to whom the matter was mentioned, made it clear that his colleague was speaking off his own bat, and that no such policy had been laid down by Cabinet. While, of course, strongly in favour of a uniform gauge, the importance of building the lines was above this consideration.

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Hughes), while discussing on Saturday certain phases of the new proposed land tax, made no statement on the question of Crown leases beyond repeating that the Government was looking into the matter. Mr. Hughes referred to the position of lessees under the land tax, the matter having been raised in a letter from a lessee of the Cooper Estate in New South Wales. The lessee wrote that in his lease, granted many years ago, the ordinary covenant was inserted about the lessee paying all rates and taxes. He thought that Mr. Cooper would assuredly pass on his land tax to him including that as an absentee, unless there some clause enabling a lessee in such cases to deduct the proportion of land tax paid by the lessees from the ground tax. Such protection, he added, was given by the New South Wales Act. Mr. Hughes, referring to this, said that it would be all right, as the matter would be dealt with. There was not limit as to how far the law might go, but as to how far it was advisable to interfere with an existing right was another matter. Civilisation was based on interference with existing rights, and no right was superior to the right to secure the welfare of the people.

Commenting on the Tasmanian suggestion that a movement should be made to secure the Imperial veto of the Land Tax Bill, Mr. Hughes said that they were entitled to make such a request, but he doubted very much if a State Government or the Governor-General would act on the prayer of such a petition. The real point that did not seem to be realised was that the land tax had been endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the electors.

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* [By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

INDIAN CATTLE SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

It may be remembered that last cold weather, the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis drew the special attention of the Legislative Council to the urgency of the cattle survey in India. Evidently a beginning has been already made in the Punjab, and an excellent monograph on the cattle survey of the Amritsar district by Major Walker, C.V.D., has been issued. The result of the enquiry is disappointing, and so far as agricultural stock is concerned, Amritsar must be regarded as an unsatisfactory district. It is dependant on other districts for its supply of cattle, and is subject to losses from damage to the fodder crops, and from epidemic diseases. It is unlikely that Amritsar could supply its own requirements in the share of bullocks even under the most favourable circumstances, owing to the lack of grazing facilities, but a good deal of help could be given by encouraging the cultivators to keep good cows and bulls, and to look after their calves. The Veterinary Department can help considerably in fostering the breeding, and in the prevention and treatment of disease, if sufficiently staffed and provided with funds. To deal effectually with these questions, legislation is no doubt essential, but an ideal scheme is impossible, until the people are more advanced and ready to regard legislation of this kind, in the proper light. In the meantime, much good can be done by an expansion of the present lines, and the demand will be greater as the value of stock increases and education advances.

MR. ROOSEVELT has been invited to open the Canadian Exhibition in September, says an Exchange telegram from Ottawa.

THE death has taken place at Wimbledon suddenly of Mr. Blackburn, for many years House Steward to the late King. Mr. Blackburn had retired on a superannuation allowance, but kept in close touch with the Royal Household. He was among those specially permitted by the Queen-mother to visit the King's death chamber at Buckingham Palace before the remains were removed for the lying-in-state. The ex steward was deeply affected by the death of his master, and after leaving the chamber expressed the hope that when his turn came he might be mercifully spared protracted suffering in the same way.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

ENORMOUS ATTENDANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Reuter telegraphs from Montreal that the Eucharistic Congress closed yesterday, with the Eucharistic procession. The streets were decorated with flags of Papal colours, Union Jacks and tricolours, and the bells in the churches were pealing. The procession included a score of Archbishops in full canonicals and mitres, 150 Bishops and several thousand Priests, and 25,000 Laymen, Cardinal Vannutelli bearing the Host. The spectators were estimated to number 400,000.

GREEK CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

The Porte's Stern Prohibition.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Constantinople telegrams state that the overnment has communicated officially to the reek Patriarch its prohibition under pains nd penalties of the proposed national assemly, as contrary to the law of the State and atriarchal privileges, and as also likely to rovoke disturbances. Five Greek notables, lected delegates to the Assembly, have been rrested at Yanina.

TOWING OF WAR KITES.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

A strange spectacle was witnessed at Whitsand Bay, Plymouth, yesterday. A scout was ractising towing six war-kites, supporting canvas dummy airship at the height of two ousand feet. It will repeat the operation -day, when six howitzers on shore will empt to destroy the dummy airship.

ORD ROSEBERY'S TOUR.

Austria's Compliment.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, received Lord sebery yesterday in a most cordial manner. Majesty afterwards visited his Lordship he latter's apartments in the Hofburg. This stitutes an unprecedented mark of favour the part of the Emperor who has also shown er unusual attentions to this mission. The it has been extended to three days instead the usual two.

EXCITING AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Mr. Loraine started yesterday to aeroplane m Holyhead to Dublin. The motor gave stant trouble during the last half of the rney, and the aeroplane finally came down tly in the water, two hundred yards from wth Head. It turned turtle, but Loraine who s underneath dived and swam ashore. A ssing steamer picked up the aeroplane. ich was not damaged.

SATISFACTORY AIRSHIP MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

At the manœuvres in Hampshire on Saturay, the army airship did splendid work, consantly and accurately sending wireless messages to the head-quarters, reporting dispositions and movements of the troops.

JERSEY CITY RAILWAY COLLAPSE.

LONDON, SEPT 12.

N[illegible]e persons have been killed, ten injured and five are missing as a result of the collapse of the railway tunnel in Jersey City.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY MEETING.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The meeting of the Great Northern Railwaymen yesterday generally rejected the proposal for an immediate strike by small majorities, and passed resolutions in favour of referring the dispute to the original arbitrator.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES AWARD.

United States View.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Washington telegrams report that the State Department has issued a statement describing the Newfoundland Fisheries award as a substantial victory for the United States, and declaring that although the British sovereign rights are affirmed, their exercise has been effectively limited for the protection of American fishermen.

LORD METHUEN AND CAPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Reuter wires from Capetown, that Lord Methuen will remain till April 1912.

GOLD CONSIGNMENT TO SEATTLE STOLEN.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

£11,500 in gold, consigned from Fairbanks to Dexter Horton at the National Bank of Seattle, has been stolen aboard the steamer and lead substituted.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Long Agreements Condemned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

At the opening of the Trades Union Congress at Sheffield to-day, the leaders are faced with four serious disputes between capital and labour, namely Boilermakers, South Wales Miners, and Great Northern Railway disputes, and the threatened cotton lock-out in Lancashire.

The leaders have mostly left local centres and journeyed to Sheffield.

Mr. Shackleton, M. P., in an interview, said sectional disputes must be stopped.

Mr. Thorne said, "We Admit that the agreement should be kept, but as well give up Trades Unions as the right to strike."

Mr. Clynes said the outcome of the disputes would be to prevent long agreements. If fresh agreements were broken, the Unions would lose their capacity for bargaining with the masters.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

The "Times" Suggestion while in India.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Crown Prince's tour, urges that while he is in India H. I. H. should be the guest not only of India but of Britain also. As India has very little direct connexion with Germany it would be a gracious act and a compliment to the Crown Prince if Britain participated in entertaining him. The amount involved would be comparatively small, but the *Times* wishes to see a precedent established which might possibly lead in future to some desirable and just relief of Indian revenues.

LATE MR. HOLMAN HUNT.

Ashes Deposited in St. Paul's.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The ashes of the late Mr. Holman Hunt were to-day placed in a white marble urn and deposited in St. Paul's in proximity to the remains of Millais and Turner. The City Corporation, representatives of public bodies and distinguished men in art and science, attended the ceremony. The pall was surmounted by a crown of bay leaves.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Selection of Foreign Officers.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that the Mejliss has voted the employment of an Italian and a Frenchman as advisers for reorganisation of the gendarmery and of a Frenchman and a Egyptian Moslem for the Ministry of Justice. In view of anticipated Anglo-Russian objections to the employment of subjects of great Powers, the decision cannot be regarded as final.

THE PARSIS AND PERSIA.

New Field for Enterprise.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Mr. Nasarvanji Cooper, speaking at an "At Home" to Parsis in the Holborn Restaurant, appealed to the more fortunately situated Zoroastrians in India to help their co-religionists in Persia in founding hospitals and schools which were urgently needed.

The Persian Minister, endorsing the appeal, testified to the warm feelings of respect entertained by Government and people towards Parsis in Persia. Mutual advantage would accrue if more Indian Parsis visited Persia.

Sir George Birdwood said Persia offered an enormous field for enterprise to the educated Parsis of Western India,

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Appalling Death-Roll.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg, that the returns from the twenty-nine provinces show that there have been 6,259 cases of cholera, and 2,955 deaths during the past week.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The *Times'* correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that the official statistics of the cholera epidemic are appalling. 154,445 cases and 74,723 deaths have occurred in the whole Empire.

THE PROPOSED OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Postponed for a Year.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that the Opium Conference at the Hague has been postponed for a year.

DARING THEFT AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 12.

The house of Mr. W. Little, City Deputy Collector, Karachi, was entered on Saturday and a despatch box, containing a large number of keys and stamps dies the property of Government was carried away. The Police were at once communicated with and are making enquiries.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUITS.

Cross-Examination by Mr. Norton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

To-day in the High Court Mr. Justice Fletcher resumed hearing of the Midnapore damage suits in which Peary Mohan Dass, Khagendra Nath Bannerjee, Abinash Chandra Mitter, Gopal Chandra Bannerjee and Upendra Nath Maitra are plaintiffs and Mr. D. Weston, Moulvi Mazarul Huk and Lal Mohan Guha, defendants.

The cross-examination of Santosh Chunder Das continued by Mr. Norton. Witness said that on 29th July the Moulvie showed him three warrants, one for the arrest of Ashu, one for Paritosh and one for his father. This so terrified him that he told any number of lies. He reached Mr. Westen's house at about 2-30 or 3 p m There were present Mr. Nelson, Mr. Weston and himself. He saw the papers in Mr. Weston's hand which were found in his house and the papers from which the Moulvie had coached him. Mr. Weston put eight or ten questions to him from the police papers and witness replied, yes or no. Mr. Nelson recorded the answers.

Up to that time had you considered Mr. Nelson an honest man?—I cannot say.

What was your opinion of Mr. Nelson up to that time?—Good.

And you changed your opinion on the 29th?—Yes.

Is it true that Mr. Weston put the questions and also gave the answer?—Yes.

You said Mr. Nelson once protested?—Yes.

If Mr. Nelson swears that the confession was not recorded in the manner suggested by you, would that be true?—No.

I put it to you that on that day Mr. Weston never asked you a single question directly himself.—He put the questions.

I put it to you that what Mr. Weston did was to suggest a few questions to Mr. Nelson who adopted them and himself put them to you.—It is absolutely false. All the questions were put by Mr. Weston.

Was Mr. Nelson a member of the conspiracy in your view?—No. He was compelled to obey Mr. Weston.

Mr. Nelson wrote, I believe, this confession is voluntarily made, is that a lie!—Yes.

To Mr. Nelson's knowledge?—Yes.

Was the confession read out to you?—No. When Mr. Nelson went to have tea Mr. Weston asked me to read it.

To further questions as to whether Mr. Nelson did not put the interrogatories to him required in recording a confession, witness said that if Mr. Nelson came to Court and said that he actually put such questions it would be lie.

Cross examining witness as to his statement that he accused Mr. Weston of a breach of faith, Mr. Norton said: You want the Court to believe that you had the courage being face to face with Mr. Weston to accuse him of playing tricks with you?—Yes.

Did he not assault you?—No.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—What is the effect of this question?

Mr. Norton: I am suggesting that he would have been justified in assaulting him when he was accused of playing tricks.

(To witness) You had the courage on the 4th to accuse him of playing tricks and yet you had not the courage when writing to him a few days afterwards to remind him of his broken promise, Why was that? Because he was a Magistrate?—Yes, when I met him on the 4th I had the courage, on the 9th I wrote to him a very submissive letter in which I implored him to release my father.

Why did you not in your letter of the 9th show the courage which you showed on the 4th? In writing that letter I was asking a favour at his hands, on the 4th when I saw him I was greatly put out and I told him all that I have said.

Can you explain why in your letter of the 9th you make no allusion to Mr. Weston's broken promise?—That letter was written in a very submissive tone, lest he should get annoyed.

Was the allusion in your letter of the 9th to the 7th of August, an allusion to Mr. Weston's failure to release your father?—Yes.

Would not that be likely to irritate Mr. Weston?—It was written in a very polite way.

The Court then rose for the day.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Breaches being Rapidly Repaired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Kalka-Simla Railway report to-day is as follows:—"Owing to continuous rain between the 5th and 11th instant on the southern section of the Kalka-Simla Railway the line was blocked by a slip at mile seven on the 11th instant. This resulted in the mail trains arriving some hours late at Simla. The down mail trains, however, effected connection with East Indian Railway corresponding trains. The slips at mile seven has been cleared and that at mile nineteen is expected to be passable by the 16th instant. Transhipment is only necessary at the latter point and is effected within twenty minutes there being no fear of late arrivals of the mail trains at Simla and Kalka.

FINANCE R TMENT APPOINTMENTS.

First Three Selected Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The following candidates having been placed first, second and third in the examination held in July 1910 for admission to the Indian Finance Department, have been selected for the three appointments thrown open to competition:—1. Mr. M. Subhramanyam, B. A., Presidency College, Madras; 2. Mr. P. Mohun Rao, M. A., Christian College, Madras; 3. Mr. Sheikh Taj Muhammad, M. A; M. Sc., Government College, Lahore.

CARTRIDGES FOUND IN TANK.

Strange Solution of Mystery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 12.

In connection with the find of about 3,500 cartridges in a lake in the Cantonment, Messrs. Coombs and Company state white ants attacked cases in which ammunition is stocked; the assistants concerned being anxious to cover up the traces of their carelessness adopted the novel course by throwing the cartridges into the tank.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Police Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 12.

The twentieth days' proceedings of the Dacca Conspiracy Case commenced to-day at 10 30. The witness Pranbandhu Das, being further examined by Mr. N. Gupta, stated: "I questioned Mahim about the articles found in his shop. He told me that Nitai Banik had given him the revolver, the dagger and the paper. I took possession of the articles found, and arrested Mahim and Nitai in South Maisundy. (Identifies the search list of Nitai's house and the photo found there). I searched the Samity premises on the 29th January 1909 Then it was deserted. I collected the papers found in the search. On that day I noticed many things written on the walls of the Samity building, such as the Prantijna rules of the Samity." The witness identified Nitai Banikya. The cross examination was reserved.

Kunja Biswas, Sub-Inspector of Police at Harirampur stated:—"In 1908 I was at Ruggonj thana. I remember the name of Ramesh Chunder Das Gupta in connection with an enquiry in his house. At the enquiry I came to learn that he went to Bhatpara to collect subscription for the Annushilan Samity."

Birendrakumar Basu, Sub-Inspector of the C.I.D., Dacca, on being examined by Mr. P. L. Roy, stated:—"Formerly I was ordinary Sub-Inspector. I know Pulin Babu and Bhupesh Nag. I saw them play Lathi at Dhopakhola, about 230 or 300 boys taking part in the play. At first they assembled in the National School, then marched to Dhopakhola. Pulin Babu was the general, Bhupesh Nag Harendra Chakravarty and Ashu Hazra were the Captains. On that occasion I was allowed to enter, because they knew that I was Sub-Inspector of the Sudder Kotwali. I saw a meeting presided over by Babu Bepin Pal. Among the people present, there were Lalitmohun Roy, Dinabandhu Majumdar and others. Bepin Babu said we must not give up the Swadeshi movement but must play National games such as lathi-play and sword-play and select captains from among ourselves, and obey them, even at the risk of our lives. I know Ashutosh Das Gupta. I took his thumb impression.

Prabhatchandra Roy proves the thumb impression of Prabhat. Witness identifies Pulin Babu, Lalit Babu and points out Charu Chandra Sen as Ashutosh Das Gupta.

Ananda Kanta Chakraverty, Sub-Inspector of Begamgaya in Noakhali, being examined by Mr. N. Gupta, stated:—"I was at Lakshimpur from 1907-1908. In July 1908 two young men and Jagat Chandra Dutt and Akshayakumar Dutt went there at Dattapara. Akhay told me his father's name was Mandakumar Dutt of Koatakhola in Dacca. He went there to teach wrestling and lathi play. There was no Samity at Lakshipura."

Witness indentifies Akshayakumar Dut and Pramode Behari Das. Pramode went to Lakshimpura to teach lathi-sword and dagger-play.

Pyarimohan Das Sub-Inspector of Raygunja, in Abna, stated: "I know Gupiballow Chakraverty of Badperhat." Proves the thumb impression and signature of Gupiballow. Cross-examination was reserved.

Shyamapada Bannerjee, Sub-Inspector of Pabna Kotowali stated.—"I was formerly at Birajgunja. I know Bankim Chandra Ray. He had a samity called Bandhab samity in his house where men used to play lathi. I got a list of members of the Samity from Bankim." Identifies the list and also identifies Bankim Ray.

Pratap Chandra Dutt, Sub-Inspector of Pabna Kotwali stated. "I was at Hirajganj formerly. (Witness identifies Bankim Ray.) There was a samity for lathi and dagger-play. I saw Bankim Babu play lathi. One Protulla Sen of Madhyapura used to give lessons in lathi and dagger-play. He lived in Bankim Babu's house. Bankim Babu's house were searched in December 1908 in connection with the Naria Dacoity Case. I was present at the search, a list was made of the things found. A letter from Satis Ray asking the addressee not to send "Yugantar" any more was exhibited; twenty thick bamboo lathis, thirty-two chhota lathis, six wooden shields, lathi play books, one of which contained a passage of Hem Chandra Ekhan Shedin Nahi Kara Ara Deva Aradhane, Bharat Uddhar, etc, and other books and papers are indentified by this witness as found in the search. Witness was asked to identify Prafulla Sen whom he saw teaching lathi-play at Sirajganj. Witness first identified Radhika Ray and then Manikya Guha as Prafulla Sen. Cross-examination was reserved. Here the Court rose for lunch.

The Court re-assembling at 2-5 witness Janki Chowkidar of Naria stated:—"I know Naria Bazar. In the Kartic before last there was a dacoity in the Bazar. I was in my house then, which is about a quarter mile off Hearing sounds of gun and golmal I came to the bazar and saw a shop on fire and people said dacoits set the shop on fire. In the river, west of bazar, I saw a big chandi boat sailing to the west. I saw people rowing the boat. I saw 30 or 40 men like young bhandralogs. From that distance I could not recognise whether they were young or old. I gave information to the Thana" A gun, a sword, shots, a hammer and an iron instrument were found in the bazar. Cross-examination was reserved.

Nameer Ali, Sub-Inspector of Pathakandi Thana, in Sylhet, stated:—"I was formerly in Sonamganj Thana under orders of the Inspector. As Vinaykumar Guha produced one stranger before him who gave his name as Nishikanta Ray and said that he went there to teach lathi-play." Witness identifies Nishi Ray and Manikya Guha.

Taraprashad Bhattacharya, Sub-Inspector Sadder Kotwali, stated:—"Since December 1908, I was specially appointed to watch the movements of those who were under police surveilance. I know one Suresh Chandra Sen, son of Nibaranchandra Sen. I arrested him and searched his house and shop, Bankim Babu's Gradthaboli containing Debi Chowdurani and Anandamatha, three copies of Banja Sangit, one photo of Arabindo Ghosh, one sheet of Karmajogin, Lala Lajpat Rai, Tilak and Bepin Pal's photo. In a group, one khukri and one air gun were found in his house. (Identifies the articles found.) I arrested one Pramode Behari Das, brother of Pulinbehari Das. Pulin Babu was deported. At the time of his return after release I met him at Gookundo. One Nikhileswar Ray and two other unknown persons were with him. I saw them get into the steamer at Narayanganj, some students garlanded Pulin Babu. On the 30th June last I went to Calcutta to supervise the works of those who were appointed to shadow Pulin Babu." Witness identified Pramodebe Hari Das and Pulin Behari Das, but could not identify Suresh Chandra Sen. Cross-examination was reserved.

Girish Chandra Dutt, Police Inspector of Kanaighat, stated:—"I know Nishikanta Roy (identifies Nishi Kanta) at Shunamganj in July 1908. He gave his name as Satis Chandra Ghosh. As I was a stranger there I was ordered to watch his movements by Sub-Inspector Kamailudin. Subsequently I saw him in the Thana under arrest, then I came to know that his name was Nishakanta Ray Chaudhury." Cross-examination was reserved.

Brindabanchandra Shaha of Bhadraghat in Pabna stated:—"I know Gupiballav Chakraverty. He is also called Haran Chakraverty. I know Gupi's handwriting." Witness identifies Gupi Ballav. Cross-examination was reserved.

Kamaluddin Ahamad, Sub-Inspector, Maulavi Bazar Thana, stated: "Formerly I was at Sunamgun. There was a branch of the Dacca Anushilan Samity for lathi-play. Nagandra Dutt was Captain. I deputed Girish Chandra Dutt and then Namoorali to watch the movements of a stranger. The stranger was brought before me, he told me his name was Nishikanta Roy. I searched his body and found an appointment letter, appointing him Inspector of Anushilan Samities." Witness identified Nishikanta Roy. Cross-examination was reserved.

The Court rose at 4-30 p. m.

BREACHES OF RAILWAY LINE IN BURMA.

Communication Interrupted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 12.

Breaches are now reported in several places between Khazi and Thanza Station and Shaywa and Khazi. The latter is expected to be a serious one as the Nyaungyan Tank has burst and the damage is likely to be extensive. Railway and Government telegraph lines probably have been swept away, hence information is meagre. The Myngian branch line between Meiktila and Ingyinzu Stations is also breached. Owing to breaches the Lieutenant-Governor and party who were to leave for Maymyo leave by train to-morrow for Prome, thence by I.F. Co.'s steamer to Mandalay and by train to Maymyo which will be reached on [illegible]

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Board's Control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Fifteen months ago the Railway Board issued a circular letter containing orders and instructions for the better control of expenditure on Indian Railways. This was objected to by the Directors at home of some of the company-managed lines and strongly criticised at the meeting of the Bengal North-Western Railway on the ground that it interfered with the freedom of action of the companies to work their lines to the best advantage.

The matter in consequence was submitted to the India Office and the Secretary of State has upheld the orders of the Government of India, pointing out that in view of the decline of earnings and growth of working charges in 1908 and 1909, their action was fully justified. Lord Morley has also held that the Railway Companies should adopt for themselves for budget purposes the official financial year of the Government of India and that they should have no power to reappropriate the budget allotment from one head to another without the sanction of the Railway Board. Several other important points are also discussed in the Secretary of State's despatch which will necessitate further correspondence before final orders are issued.

VICEROY'S FAREWELL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The details of the Viceroy's autumn tour are not yet settled, but His Excellency will leave Simla in the first week of November and spend a couple of days at Agra, besides visiting Allahabad and Benares and possibly come other places before proceeding to Calcutta to meet Lord Hardinge.

PROCLAMATION PILLAR AND MINTO PARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 12.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has subscribed Rs. 15,000 and the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Rajputana, Rs. 10,000 for the Proclamation Pillar and Minto Park scheme at Allahabad. The total subscriptions amount up to date to Rs. 63,000. The scheme is estimated to cost at least three lakhs. The Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Malaviya, is working hard to make the scheme a success.

CUSTOMS REVENUE FIGURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The Customs revenue figures for five months' show a gross revenue of four crores against the nine crores budgetted for the whole year. The total revenue from the silver duty was estimated at one crore, and already 94 lakhs have been realised. The revenue from liquor is keeping up to the budget mark. Tobacco is down, but there are signs of a revival. Petroleum is not doing at all well. Under the last head 21 lakhs being realised against the budget of 63 for the year. Experts doubt whether the balance will be realised, and recognise the alternatives, either to have an excise duty, a matter which is now under the consideration of the Viceroy's Council, or to drop the duty altogether with effect from next March. The results under the other revenue heads are also fairly satisfactory. The Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, are keeping up to the budget level, and Salt alone shows signs of stagnation. The excise and opium continue over the budget estimates, and it is expected that with a settlement of the difficulties in Canton, to which it is hoped Yuan-shi-kai's return to power will contribute, the opium returns will yield more gratifying results during the second half of the year.

FRUIT GROWING IN BALUCHISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the employment of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howard to report upon fruit culture in Baluchistan. It will be remembered that Mr. Howard is Imperial Economic Botanist to the Government of India and that he and his wife are joint authors of a well-known volume on Indian wheat.

SECUNDERABAD KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 12.

At a meeting of the local King Edward Memorial Executive Committee, presided over by Mr. Casson Walker, C.S.I., I.C.S., on Saturday, it was decided to build a thoroughly up to date new hospital on a site to be selected to sell the existing civil hospital buildings, and if funds permit, to build in dispensary in the Secunderabad bazars, where an ambulance will be located to convey serious cases to the hospital. It is estimated that 2½ lakhs will be required for the project, and an appeal is being issued to the public for subscriptions to augment the fund already collected. The names of Mr. E. H. Dawne, Chief Accountant of the Nizam's Railway, and Mr. T. Sady, President of the Trades Association, have been added to the Executive Committee, and Mr. R. H. Cameron, Editor and Proprietor of the "Hyderabad Bulletin" to the General Committee. Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, First Assistant Resident, will act as General Secretary, with Mr. Krishnamachariar, B A., the Government Legal Adviser, as Joint-Secretary. The scheme is the biggest ever attempted in Secunderabad and is universally welcomed.

TONGA FALLS FIFTY FEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 12.

A nasty accident occurred on the Tonga Road between Jammu and Kashmir the other day, where the roadway overhangs the torrents of Jhelum. A tonga fell some fifty feet, but was fortunately held up by a clump of trees, which saved it from falling into the river. The occupants were fortunately able to jump out just in time. The tonga road is slightly damaged by the recent rains, and a small slip has occurred near Kohala which has blocked the way. The tongas however can get through.

END OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 12.

The weather report of to-day's date indicates that snow in sufficient quantity has fallen in Upper Himalayas to terminate the monsoon in North-West India. Cables from the Indian Ocean stations indicate feeble winds which probably accounts for the weakness of the Bombay current.

POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The I. C. S. brought their "week" to an end with a cricket match against the Poona Gymkhana and a Ball. The former took place on Monday and Tuesday and was a success from the spectacular point of view. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Drew was "At Home" to all and sundry to witness the conclusion of the match, and five minutes before the time for drawing stumps, Poona had still 50 to make and only two wickets in hand. The Legal Remembrancer to Government then sent down an artful ball which did credit to a mind nurtured on legal conundrums and the Commissioner C. D. snicked off the bails with an air which implied that this was child's play as compared with the task of collecting land revenue; the last man in then defied the combined efforts of the finest service in the world till the end of the over and so made the match a draw.

The I. C. S. Ball on the 5th was a great success. The ball-room was decorated with green leaves and a great variety of white flowers. The stage was roofed in with massed festoons of gloriosa superba lilies which were very effective and the verandah was converted into a jungle in which lion, tiger, bear and panther trophies were strongly in evidence, indicating that at times the hardworked official abandons the stern duty of slinging ink for the gentle pastime of slinging bullets. Dancing began at 9-30 and continued vigorously till half past four in the morning. Over four hundred guests were present, and there was a brilliant show of dresses and uniforms. Mrs. Drew, who was hostess for the I.C.S., wore green; Mrs. Penton looked very well in pink with a grey overdress; Miss McIver was in black; and Miss M. McIver, who was understood to have "come out" that night, wore pale pink; Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Orr and Miss Crawford were all in pale blue; Mrs. Binning had on a pretty black lace dress over white; Mrs. Dealy was in white and the two Misses O'Sullivan wore graceful dresses of soft satin, one in pink and one in pale peach colour. The bands of the Lincolns and Baluchis in twin provided the music for a programme of seventeen dances and eight extras.

The ladies' tiffin on Saturday at the Club of Western India was as usual a very smart function and everyone went on to the races afterwards. It was a fine sunny day, though very cool, and the enclosure with the large red and white umbrellas, which sheltered the Club tea-tables, looked very gay and bright, crowded with pretty summer dresses. The Aga Khan's magnificent silver cup was also on view on the lawn, carefully guarded. A few visitors launched out into some of those eccentricities in dress which have been more fashionable in Paris than London, but the most favoured and also the most effective styles were soft draperies in different subdued colours. Mrs. Wood chose a very graceful white dress in this fashion, worn with a pale blue hat, and Miss Shuttleworth one in pink. Mrs. Alderson wore a white embroidered dress, Miss Toom was in pale blue and Miss McIver in white with a royal blue toque.

There seems to be something mysterious going on about the Horse Show which is announced for September 19th and 20th. One prospectus came out and was forthwith called in, and now a second has been issued with new classes for horses and new honorary secretaries. It is quite reminiscent of company promoting, but it is rumoured that subscriptions are very sticky, so the people who have horses likely to win are now trying to induce the people who have not to come down with the necessary funds. This is a cause of pure philanthropy; "verb: sap" to whomsoever it should meet the eye! Nor is the competitive spirit confined to horses and horse-owners; even the flowers are assuming a defiant and aggressive attitude to each other in view of the forthcoming flower show and the malis are now busy considering the best way to make trees produce roses which now produce only thorns and are speculating on the relative advantages, from the competitive point of view, of doing a little work in their own gardens, or a little destruction in that of their neighbours.

The welcome break in the rains has helped the country to dry and made hunting very enjoyable. On Thursday the meet was at Dighi and a large field, including several Bombay sportsmen, turned up to take part in a very pleasant gallop. Hounds ran straight from the Alandi Road over the good grass country to Bosri, away to the Bombay Road and then making a left-handed circle, ran into their jack in some high jowari. "Forty minutes on the grass without a check, boys" as the master remarked; at least nearly so, for there were two short checks that enabled the field to see some very pretty hunting. On Sunday hounds met at Chinchwad and a run was hoped for over the open downs towards Shelawardi, but the jack perversely took a line to the Indriyani; it was a slow run as scent was very catchy and the jack finally saved his brush through the fouling of the line by chink.

The Poona Connaught Boat Club was represented in three events in the Madras regatta last week, but there were no exciting finishes to any of these races. Madras won both the open fours and the the open sculls very easily. Two Poona crews were left in for the finals of the open pair oars and Langrishe and Wilson beat Leaky and Byatt by two lengths.

The Presidency cricket match was a very monotonous proceeding to watch. However, keen spectators may be on seeing a particular side win, all true sportsmen wish to see the other side make something of a fight and find small pleasure or interest in looking on at such an uneven contest as this match provided on Thursday and Friday. The two Presidency innings were played and finished before 5 p.m. on the second day and the last wicket went down almost in silence without any of those cheers with which crowds usually recognise a keenly fought victory. It is best to draw a veil over the performance of the Presidency team. During both afternoons several "at homes" were going on in different tents round the cricket field, that in the Gymkhana tent being given by Surgeon General Sloggett and the officers of the R. A. M. C. in Poona and Kirkee.

The rain kept up so continuously throughous August that Poona is greener than usual at thit time of year and one of the prettiest spots is the Yerrowda golf links. With the present break in the rains they are becoming a little harder than the real golfer cares for, but they are still well covered with grass and the state of a player's ankles after a round makes it painfully evident that spear grass is beginning to seed. During the recent holidays many Bombay visitors were to be seen going round; and those who had eyes for the view of the distant hills as well as for the little white ball admitted that the view and the effects of light and shade were very fine. The first and second rounds of the open polo tournament are now fixed to take place on the 12th and 14th and the finals on Friday the 16th.

"Miss Hook of Holland," which is reported to be still in a somewhat elementary stage, will probably be produced on the 23rd and 24th at the Gymkhana.

ANNUAL BALL AT CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The Club of Western India gave the Annual Season's Ball to-night when some 350 guests including His Excellency Sir George Clarke were present. The Club premises prettily were decorated and illuminated for the occasion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 12.

The 30th Battery, R. F. A. leaves for Quetta to take part in the manœuvres there by a troop train special to-day. Assistant Surgeon [illegible]

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

MANY critics who said the Territorial Artillery at work declare the whole system of gun practice to be unreal, and on a par with the methods that have so far been followed in teaching the Territorial Field Artillery to shoot. The gun practice this year and in 1909 and 1908, which is supposed to enable the Artillery branch of the Territorial Army to qualify itself to take the field against an enemy is simply farcical, and it is perhaps right that its competitions should be carried out on the same lines. Take the gun practice of the London Territorial Field Artillery batteries—and it is exactly typical of that carried out by nearly all other units elsewhere. They were taken down on a Saturday afternoon to Shoeburyness, where they found a battery of guns already in position overlooking the Maplin Sands. From there they fired a score or so of rounds at targets standing up on the level sands, and then returned home, qualified for the year. There was no driving of the guns up to the selected position, no reconnaissance or selection of position by the battery commander, no practice in the difficulties of ranging over a land range, no necessity for estimating an angle of sight, selecting aiming points, or laying out lines of fire, no opportunity of gaining experience in dealing with the difficulties presented by false crests—often met with on active service—no practice in moving from one position to another, as would be done during an action; in an word, no opportunity of acquiring any of the essential knowledge necessary to make efficient field gunners. The practice was a sheer waste of time, ammunition, and money. At the outside the Territorials fire on an average fifty rounds per battery under the conditions I have described, and in one single afternoon. As against this, Regular batteries fire 600 rounds per battery over a period of at least three weeks, during which they have ample opportunity to practise all the duties they would be required to perform on active service. It is small wonder, therefore, that the poor Territorials compare unfavourably with their comrades of the Royal Field Artillery.

KAISER AND HIS ARMY.

Speaking at a dinner held at Konigsberg, on Wednesday evening in connection with the parade of veterans, the Emperor William said: "Thirty-one years have flown since I as a young lieutenant in 1879 took part in my first Imperial manœuvres under William the Great. That was here. The awe-inspiring figure of the great Emperor was surrounded by the halo of his victories. The Empire was still young and just entering on its period of development. The thorough knowledge which my father had of the traditions of this corps was the means of introducing me to its history. Since that time these august lords have passed away, and have become historical heroic figures, veiled in legend, but the spirit which these men of the Prussian Army implanted in this corps has not departed. The Army Corps, which I congratulate on its splendid appearance on parade, has shown to me that it is fully conscious of its traditions. The sight of 14,000 men, reservists and war veterans, brought clearly before my eyes the history of the achievements of the corps in the last wars. When I pass through the country round Metz in the spring and behold the monuments to the different regiments, past and present unite as an earnest of the future. The sight of the army corps is an assurance that, if necessary, it will do its duty as it did under my grandfather. The first army corps!"

GERMAN SPY MANIA.

The British Embassy at Berlin has received a report of the espionage affairs in Borkum, as the result of which the two Englishmen, Brandon and Trench, are confined in Emden gaol. The penalties to which the accused men would be liable if the charge of espionage made against them could be established are severe. Section 91 of the German Penal Code provides that foreigners who impart plans of fortresses "to the enemy" shall be dealt with "after the usage of war"—a rule which presumably applies only when a state of war actually exists. If, however, they are under the protection of the German Empire at the time of committing the crime they are liable to the same penalties as a German subject. Section 92 of the code states, "Whoever deliberately imparts plans of fortresses or other such information concerning which he knows that the preservation of their secrecy from another country is necessary for the well-being of the German Empire, or makes such information known to that country, shall be punished with penal servitude of not less than two years, or, where extenuating circumstances are present, with confinement to a fortress for not less than six months." The "Tageszeitung" publishes a long article on the subject of alleged English spies in Germany. English espionage in Germany, it says, is carried on systematically from two centres, one in London and the other in Berlin, and branches are established from Berlin in the seaport towns. These branches disappear, at any rate temporarily, as soon as the ground is too hot for them, or when an arrest occurs. There is regular communication (the journal continues) between the branches and London and Berlin. Krupps' at Essen also have much trouble to defend themselves from espionage. It is urgently to be hoped, says the "Tageszeitung," that both spies will be severely punished, and not, should they prove to be officers, suffer only a nominal sentence, with a subsequent pardon. Another question which arises in this connection is whether it is in the interests of the country's defence for Heligoland to remain a watering-place. By the immense increased and strengthening of the fortifications the strategic value of the island is much increased, and will be still further increased. In the same degree it is more England's interest to discover the strength of the works. It is much to be doubted whether this can be preserved from spies when the island is crowded with holiday visitors. It is an "unavoidable necessity" that the watering place of Heligoland should disappear in order that the fortress of Heligoland may be of full worth in war.

THE LEBEL RIFLE.

Military writers have set up the cry that the French service rifle, the Lebel of 1886, is out of date. To this the War Office has replied only half reassuringly in a Note which says, inter alia, that: Undoubtedly the 1886 rifle is not the ideal modern weapon. Nevertheless, it is an excellent weapon, capable of competing with all the rifles at present in use in foreign armies. Our situation is, therefore, not at all critical. For the rest, our engineers and officers have been at work for the past twenty years on armament, improvements, and the War Office is at present in a position whenever necessary, to turn out a new rifle which will embody all known technical improvements. But it should be borne in mind that the expense entailed would amount to nearly one milliard of francs (£40,000). It is not advisable, therefore, to make the change until it is absolutely necessary. Military writers answer that it is absolutely necessary to provide the French army at once with a new, up-to-date automatic rifle, and that the cost would not exceed from £14,000,000 to £16,000,000.

AVIATION IN WAR.

As a further encouragement to aviation in the army the French Minister of War has issued a circular providing for an increase in the daily allowance to officers and men who are employed in aeronautics or devote themselves to aviation. The increase for the men is 40 centimes daily and 75 centimes for sergeants. Officers are entitled to an increase of 1f. 50 centimes. Furthermore for each ascent or practice flight exceeding 3 1-2 miles they may obtain an indemnity varying from 5f to 25f. These allowances may be added to the ordinary indemnities for journeys undertaken in the service. Commanders of army corps moreover are instructed to make the new regulations retroactive to March 1 last. Later on the question will be settled by a decree which may embody any changes that may be desirable. This indicates that the War Office is going straight from words to deeds and is leaving nothing undone to give all the encouragement it can to the new branch of the service.

NEW FRENCH KNAPSACKS.

The knapsack of black leather mounted on a wooden frame, which the French infantry soldier has carried hitheto has been suppressed, by order of the Minister for War, General Brun. It is to be replaced, says the "Evening Standard," by a new kind of knapsack made of brown sacking and will be carried much lower than the old one on the method adopted by tourists in Switzerland. The old fashioned knapsack was terribly heavy, and cost 12s. The new one is very light, and will only cost about 7s. The new knapsacks will have no stiff framework and will have supple straps. They will not look as smart on parade [illegible]

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following telegrams which appear in the Australian papers just to hand are later than the last English mail :—

JAPANESE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

Particulars of the Treaty.

London, August 29.

The treaty under which Japan will annex Korea will become effective from to-day. China does not oppose the annexation.

Under an arrangement made between M. Ouchida (Japanese Ambassador at Washington) and Mr. P C. Knox (United States Secretary of State) the treaty was published at Washington yesterday. It sets out that the Korean tariff schedules, covering imports and exports between Korea and all other countries (including Japan) and also the regulations governing the country trade and the open ports, will be continued for ten years. Shiwiju will be substituted for Ma-san-pho as an open port. The copyright and patent laws of Japan will be extended to Korea.

The treaty provides for (1) the complete and permanent cession of Korea to Japan; (2) the conferment upon the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea and their consorts and heirs of appropriate titles, dignity, and honour, with annual grants; (3) the conferment of peerages and grants upon Koreans whose services are deserving of special recognition; and (4) the employment in the public services of qualified Koreans loyally accepting the new regime.

A Government statement accompanying the treaty explains that the existing system of government in Korea since the agreement of 1905 expired had not proved entirely equal to the duty of the maintenance of order and tranquillity. Moreover, a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole of the peninsula. Hence the present treaty. The preamble declares that the Emperors of Japan and Korea, considering the special close relations of their respective countries, were desirous to promote the common welfare of the two nations and to ensure the permanent peace of the extreme East, and they were convinced that these objects could best be attained by the annexation.

The statement further declares that as Korea's treaties with foreign Powers lapse Japan's existing treaties with those countries will be applied in their stead as far as practicable. Foreigners resident in Korea will, so far as the conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as they would in Japan proper, and they will be afforded protection for legally-acquired rights.

The Trans-Australian Railways.

Melbourne, August 29.

The Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Batchelor), referring to-day to a statement in the London "Times" that the Commonwealth Government had shown a disposition to relegate the two trans-continental railways to the undated future, said that he did not know where the information came from. The Government was in earnest about the two railways, and evidence of this would soon be forthcoming.

It is understood that an amount will be included on the Estimates for the preliminary outlay in connection with the Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta line.

Mr. O'Malley stated to-day that the Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce) was perfectly correct in saying that he (Mr. O'Malley) was only stating his own opinion when he urged that the question of a uniform gauge should be settled before either line was constructed. He held that a uniform gauge was necessary for defence purposes. "If the people," he continued, "want the trans-Australian railways built before there is uniformity I shall of course build them, but the great thing is to have an understanding first with the States." He also suggested a Premiers Conference on the question of gauge.

British Politics.

London, August 28.

The newspapers are being flooded with complaints about the difficulty of understanding the new land tax papers. The writers allege that grave chaos is impending. One man, who owns 723 acres of land, states that he had to answer 1,200 questions, while another whose landed estate is limited to a burial allotment in a cemetery he declares, to give an account of the value of the undeveloped minerals on his property. The taxation papers contain many remarkable anomalies.

London, August 28.

Arrangements have been made whereby the House of Lords, in its appellate jurisdiction, will hear a test case affecting 30,000 Irish claims to old-age pensions.

Alleged Espionage.

London, August 29.

The German police declare that correspondence found on Brandon and Trench, the two Englishmen arrested at Borkum on a charge of espionage, shows that the prisoners intended to photograph all the German fortifications on the North Sea coast. The prisoners deny that they were engaged in espionage.

The "Daily Mail" special correspondent, who was lately stationed a Borkum, declares that the present spy mania is a confession of German activity in naval and military works of strategic importance materially stengthening Germany's position in relation to Holland and Belgium.

Protracted Litigation.

Sydney, August 29.

Finality has been reached in the protracted litigation between the Countess de Rossi, as administratrix of the estate of the late Francis Louis Count de Rossi and the Bishop of Goulburn.

The action in which the plaintiff sued Bishop Borrow to recover 150 acres 34 perches of land in the city of Goulburn, on portion of which Bishopthorpe stands, came before the Supreme Court to-day. On the application of counsel for the plaintiff the Court record was withdrawn and the matter, which had been before the Court for more than 30 years therefore terminated.

Richmond Railway Disaster.

Melbourne, August 29.

"This is the last scene in this sad affair as far as my inquiry is concerned, and nothing now remains but for me to enter up the same verdict in the cases of these people as that returned by the jury in the case of Sydney Dauncey Wellington." These remarks were made to-day by the City Coroner at the formal inquest on the bodies of eight victims of the Richmond railway disaster.

In the case of Wellington the jury found that the accident was caused by two trains being allowed on the section between South Yarra and Richmond at the same time during heavy fog, but no evidence had been tendered to show that this was due to any act of criminal negligence.

Victorian Agricultural Outlook.

Melbourne, August 29.

In the grain-growing districts of Victoria encouraging reports are given of the condition of the crops and pastures. There have been frequent shows and mild weather, and growth has consequently been good. There was an excellent lambing, and all stock are in good condition. Heavy rains will be required in the spring to fill the tanks and reservoirs for the summer supply, and ensure the grain crops filling well. At the present time the agricultural outlook is excellent.

Panic at the Vatican.

London, August 29.

During vespers at the Vatican yesterday an ex-Franciscan friar, named Beltramini, created a panic by firing three shots in the air. The congregation fled and the service was suspended. Beltramini when arrested explained that he had fired the shots in order to attract attention to him with a view of his reinstatement as a friar.

An Incorrigible Truant.

Melbourne, August 29.

A man who was charged with having failed to send his son to school the required number of days told the Prahran Police Court to-day that the lad would not go to school. He had already been convicted 50 times for a similar offence and had paid over £20 in fines. His son was 12 years of age. A fine of £2 10s. was imposed.

THE MURDER OF MRS. DOST.

Sidelights on the Life of the Grigo Family.

The "Sunday Times" of Perth, Western Australia, publishes the following :—

Mrs. Dost Mahomet, nee Annie Charlotte Grigo, who was done to death in the Indian City of Kurrachee was a native of Parramatta, and came West with her parents in 1893. At the moment of her murder she was about 30 years of age, in the prime of her life, and possessed of a singularly charming manner, which won her the admiration and esteem of every one with whom she came into contact. She was intensely popular at Port Headland, and universally respected, despite the intimacy of her relations with Dost Mahomet and his clan, all natives of Beluchistan.

The elder Grigo, the parental head of the family, dead several years, was widely known in Coolgardie in what are generically described as the "roaring drunk days of the Old Camp," when the bars ran rivers of sparkling champagne, and beer and whisky cost only a fraction more to purchase than an equal quantity of water. Grigo's first job was with Mr. John de Baun as baker and confectioner—the "confectionery," largely consisting in those days of damper and sodden scones drenched with soda and baking-powder. During Grigo's engagement with de Baun, Annie Charlotte Grigo, then a blushing and vivacious girl of barely 16 summers, became in some way acquainted with Dost Mahomet, who was partner in a camel team with his compatriot Jourack. Jourack is an old man of 80, a member, of the elite of Beluchistan, and styled, because of his great age, and other reasons, "The father of his Country."

When Mr. Grigo was informed his daughter had formed a close acquaintance with Dost Mahomet, he flew into a violent rage, upbraided in dreadful language, and threatened her with his vengeance, if she did not summarily cease her association with the white-turbanned follower of the prophet. These threats as is frequently the case, had an effect opposite to that contemplated by the erate parent. She left the parental tent at the first convenient opportunity, flew to the camp of Dost and Jourack, on the flat at the lower end of Bayley-street, and complained of the treatment to which she had been subjected by her father. With her tacit consent or otherwise, Dost decided to abduct the girl, and placing her on the back of a swift camel he flew with her that same night through the desert, to be followed later by a troop of horsemen, who continued the pursuit until their horses succumbed from exhaustion and thirst. Then the exasperated parent turned a revolver on himself and attempted to take his life. Afterward, Grigo went further afield and became a member of the Hope Syndicate which was heavily interested in the Great Oversight Mine, Bulong. He made about £12,000 out of his interest, but squandered the whole amount in three or four years by injudicious investments in "wild cat" and other hazardous ventures, which devoured his competency with greater rapidity than he had accumulated it.

For ten long and miserable years Mrs. Dost was ostracised and denounced by her father as an outcast, and refused admission to the family circle. The mother, Mrs. Grigo, who afterwards migrated to Port Headland, with the rest of the family, clung to her child with characteristic maternal affection, and frequently wrote and buoyed her up in anticipation of the day when all difficulties would be smoothed away, and she should be again admitted into the confidence of the family. That day arrived at last, much to the delight of her mother, brothers and sisters, who entertained for her feelings of the deepest affection. Dost Mahomet was a fairly wealthy man, and was, at the time of his death, worth several thousand pounds in cash, besides a quantity of landed property at Port Hedland, valued at between £[illegible],000 and £3,000. Dost Mahomet was a man of a somewhat moody disposition, of a fleeting imagination, easily aroused to anger on the slightest provocation, cruel and implacable in his dislikes, a good friend and a bitter and vengeful enemy.

There were periods when Dost saw clots of blood and "ran amok," seeking victims to be sacrified on the altar of his proxysms of madness. He ran amok seven or eight times at Port Hedland, the last occasion being accompanied by his death. On one occasion he shot a valuable camel with brutal malignity, because he objected to its gait. On another occasion he seized his youngest child by the throat and nearly throttled it to death, simply because it omitted to respond with alacrity to a demand to throw itself into his arms. In another instance he threatened to cleave a neighbour through the skull with a tomahawk, and was only induced to desist by his projected victim dropping to his knees and crawling away before Dost could give effect to his murderous intentions. Even Mrs. Dost was subject to his uncontrollable ebullitions of temper. When they were in India together, he treated her with hideous malevolence, and on one occasion locked her up in a room, ordered her to strip, and, without the slightest provocation, brutally thrashed her with a leather whip. Dost met his Waterloo at the hands of two of Mrs. Dost's brothers in the first week of April last year. On the day in question Dost struck Mrs. Dost violently over the head while she was at dinner. An elder brother intervened, and a fierce fight ensued between the combatants. The Mahomedan, inspired by frenzied rage, was getting the better of the struggle, when a younger brother picked up a small block of jarrah, and furiously hit Dost on the head. That blow led up to Dost's death, an inquest, and a trial at the Criminal Sessions next ensuing. Considerable feeling was aroused in the locality by the tragic occurrence, and was reflected in the attitude of the jury empanelled to try the charge. Without hearing the evidence for the defence—without even leaving the court—the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," the foreman remarking that there was no evidence of murderous intent under the circumstances detailed by the prosecution. The verdict was widely acclaimed with popular enthusiasm.

Dost's death was recented by his compatriots. They showed their smouldering indignation in various ways. And when Mrs. Dost visited Kurrachee last May a procession of the dead man's relatives, numbering between 300 and 400 souls, wailing and sobbing bitterly, called on Mrs. Dost, and asked to be informed of the manner in which he had met his death. Mrs. Dost entered into elaborate explanations, and had considerable difficulty in explaining away the suspicion that she had been accessory to his death. "I found on arriving here," Mrs. Dost wrote to her mother on May 24, "that some one had spread the tale that I had secretly admitted my brothers to my room with the object of doing Dost to death. I eventually convinced Dost's relative that this was absolutely untrue, and they now treat me with remarkable civility and generosity. They have provided me with a milk-white palfrey to gallop about the fields and paddocks, and show me every consideration. In a week or two I am to shift to a big house about 10 miles distant from the town, lying amidst groves of shrubs and fruit-trees, where I trust I shall be as happy as ever, until I can prepare to return to the West, for which I have saved up my fare." Alas, there is very little doubt now in the minds of her sorrowing relatives that preparations were then being secretly made for her murder, for which purpose there is no doubt she was decoyed out of the State. The Beluchis think nothing of a life, more or less. They regard battle, murder and sudden death as a ready means to a most desirable end, and consummate their vengeance with less concern than they slaughter a sheep or slay a bullock for a tribal orgie. The head of the clan orders and justifies the murder on the ground of expediency. The man and the weapon are found without any trouble in the ordinary course of events.

As "The Sunday Times" related last week the residents of Port Hedland resorted to the most remarkable expedients to prevent Mrs. Dost from proceeding to India with her five children accompanied by Lal Mahomet and Karde Bux. The latter is a son of Jourack who made all the arrangements for the journey and vetoed in the presence of the shipping clerk Mrs. Dost's suggestion that tickets should be taken for the return journey. The police though cognisant of Mrs. Dost's apprehension that she was being taken to India to be strangled out of revenge for the disclosures she had made about the same Jourack's administration of Dost Mahomet's estate, were unable to offer the slightest effective resistance to the arrangement simply because Mrs. Dost refused to countenance any proceedings. Almost at the last moment Corporal Brodie struck the brilliant idea of arresting Mrs. Dost on account of a bogus unpaid debt for £20. This dodge might have worked successfully, and Mrs. Dost might have been alive to-day, but for the haste with which the warrant was executed, Jourack early learned of the development, and bustled round with such alacrity that he had raised the amount somehow, and paid it over to the police, 15 or 20 minutes before the order was given for the steamer to continue her voyage to the north.

Mrs. Dost's relatives repeatedly warned her to take every conceivable step to secure her safety. She was urged to carry a loaded revolver. It is difficult to say whether she acted on this advise. Her letter of May 24 establishes the impression that either she was absolutely reckless as to her fate, or that she had been lulled into a sense of false security by the cringing representations made to her by her dead husband's relatives. Of the six Dost children now domiciled in India, the eldest is a youth of 14, thoroughly steeped in the prejudices of the Beluchis, and to all practical intents and purposes a native of the country. Brought up in the Mohamedan religion, he displays an inconceivable repugnance against European customs and observances, and has the most incurable objection against dressing himself in the sombre garb of Christian civilisation. This youngster if brought back to Australia, will prove a difficult nut to crack. His avuncular relatives are of the opinion his redemption can only be brought about by a life at sea, on board an Australian men-of-war. The youngest child is only two years of age. "Baby," Mr. Dost remarks in her letter to her mother on May 24, "is always calling for Granma! Granma!' So you see she has not forgotten you, mother dear. I shall find it difficult to tear myself away from the children (they were taken to India to be educated in the faith of their father), but I suppose it must be done so I must face the parting with what fortitude I may command."

A member of the Grigo family came to Perth last week, to consult the police as to the best course to pursue in respect of the murder of his sister, and the return of the children to their native country. It is believed Mrs. Dost affixed her signature to a will before leaving for Kurrachee, and left it in the custody of the Hedland branch of the Union Bank. In any event, whatever the position may be, young Grigo's mission to Perth includes a proposal to the Government to secure the return of the children to Port Hedland, and the forcible administration by the State of the property of the murdered woman in the interests of the surviving family of children. Meantime, Jourack and his compatriots, who escaped from Hedland about a week before it was known Mrs. Dost had been murdered, are fleeing across the desert with the ultimate intention of massing on Tanami, and probably escaping out of Australia by way of Port Darwin. This lawless vagabond should unquestionably be arrested and forced to account for his connection with Mrs. Dost's fate. Until the Indian authorities make closer representations on the subject, the evidence of Jourack's complicity is merely a matter of suspicion which may fade away into the distance by the time the whole of the circumstances have been investigated.

RANADE INSTITUTION OPENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke will perform the opening ceremony of the Ranade Institution for Hindu ladies at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday next.

BURHAN PUNITIVE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has directed that the Mahomedan inhabitants of the village Burhan, Attock district, shall be charged for a period of two years with the cost of maintaining the additional police. viz., two head constables and six constables at an annual cost of about 1,800 rupees in consequence of their misconduct.

EASTERN TIBET TRADE.

Detachment Inspection by Lord Minto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

A picturesque function took place at Viceregal Lodge here to-day, when Lord Minto inspected the detachments of Malerkotla and Faridkot Sappers who have been doing useful service in improving the Hindustan-Tibet Road with a view to facilitating the trade with Eastern Tibet.

PUNJAB CLUB MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 12.

The accused in the Punjab Club servants murder case has been committed to the Sessions.

SENSATIONAL DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 12.

Mr. Fergusson, the Additional District Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in a sensational defamation case in which Dr. Chiranki-ka Bharadhwaj, a well-known Arya Samajist, sued Dharmapala, a Mahomedan convert to the Arya Samaj, for defamation. The accused was found guilty and fined Rs. 500.

PENNELL vs. CLARK.

Transfer of Suit Asked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 12.

In the Chief Court, an application has been filed for the transfer of the suit of Pennell vs. Clark, pending in the Small Cause to another Court, because it is alleged the plaintiff would not get a fair and impartial trial from the Judge of that Court. Thursday has been fixed for admission.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd September.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd September 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	735086	6092095	6827181
I. M. Ry. System	a 1178·02	156298	1331532	1487880
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	29636	218543	248179
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2118	13823	15941
Total...	2950·62	923138	7655993	8579131
Earnings for corresponding week ending 3rd September 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	611946	5512182	6124128
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	146346	1272868	1419214
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	31911	197467	229378
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	1608	9051	10659
Total..	2950·64	791811	6991568	7783379
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	......	+123140	+579913	+703053
I. M. Ry.	—0·02	+ 9952	+ 58664	+ 68616
A. D. C. R.	......	— 2275	+ 21076	+ 18801
Baran Kotah B.	......	+ 510	+ 4772	+ 5282

a Altered from 1178·04 to 1178·02 as per (I. M. Ry) final Audited return of traffic for 30th June.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road. London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The only traces of the recent depression are in the extreme north, where the skies still are overcast, and probably snow has fallen in sufficient quantity to terminate the monsoon in the North-West of India. A shallow depression appeared off the North Madras Coast. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and local in Eastern Bengal, Bengal Proper, the Behar, the Central India West, the Central Provinces, and the North Madras Coast. There have also been a few falls in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur. the Western Sub-Himalayas, Ladak, the Konkan, Bombay, the Deccan Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

The principal amounts are: Mergui and Moulmein, two inches; Tavoy, four; Bhamo, one; Akyab, Jessore, Darbhanga and Neemuch, one and a half; Jagdalpur and Pachmarhi one.

Forecast.—No important change. The Indian Ocean pressure has fallen further below normal at Mauritius, and the wind at Zanzibar has been normal; at Seychelles, however, the wind has been feeble and the weather is threatening. The conditions at Mauritius have been favourable, but those at Seychelles probably explain some of the weakness of the Bay current.

RAINS NEAR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

After continued rains for a month a break in the monsoon is reported from the important hill-stations. This will greatly benefit the hill crops, and improve the public health.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	63·37	63·01	62·49	47·42
Monday, 12th September ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total......	63·31	56·88	58·03	49·36
Same date last year	80·66	76·34	88·37	62·63

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

September 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	58·11	58·52	75·72

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, Sept. 9.

	Inches.	Cents.
Week ending 9th Sept. 1910.	5	96
Previous total	147	55
Total......	153	51

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	92·8	81·3	...	...
Muskat (11th Sept.)	99·8	84·1	...	...
Multan	102·3	81·0	0·52	1·64
Rawalpindi	91·9	69·4	...	26·93
Lahore	92·9	75·2	...	11·32
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	86·5	74·0	...	26·39
Delhi	86·2	75·7	...	21·63
Agra	92·0	78·0	...	19·20
Mainpuri	90·8	78·0	...	17·12
Jhansi	90·5	77·5	...	27·39
Cawnpore	92·7	77·5	...	25·42
Allahabad	92·1	78·0	...	26·53
Jacobabad	100·1	75·8	...	2·36
Karachi	84·5	77·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	84·9	74·2	...	16·08
Jaipur	91·2	73·1	...	13·65
Kotah	91·0	77·1	...	24·12
Bhuj	89·6	73·5	...	20·42
Dwarka	85·3	77·2	...	13·61
Veraval	83·6	75·8	...	14·44
Rajkot	90·0	69·5	...	31·39
Bhavnagar Para	94·6	74·5	...	24·12
Surat	86·6	75·1	...	?
Ahmedabad	91·6	75·7	...	23·72
Deesa	90·8	72·4	...	23·23
Neemuch	86·5	70·8	1·33	27·65
Indore	83·1	69·1	...	26·16
Jubbulpore	83·3	74·8	...	36·63
Saugor	85·6	73·0	0·12	29·51
Hoshangabad	87·6	73·4	0·23	44·42
Khandwa	89·2	74·1	0·01	19·00
Akola	87·7	73·1	...	26·16
Amraoti	85·8	72·8	0·02	29·00
Nagpur	88·6	75·8	0·03	44·87
Chanda	90·0	72·0	0·62	?
Raipur	88·7	75·1	0·65	52·51
Bombay	86·3	77·4	...	49·36
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·4	...	73·04
Mormugao	82·5	75·7	0·43	72·48
Karwar	81·3	73·0	...	101·26
Malegaon	87·4	69·1	0·20	20·58
Ahmednagar	86·4	65·0	...	23·43
Poona	84·5	65·8	0·02	22·30
Sholapur	90·3	70·9	0·08	15·21
Bijapur	88·7	69·2	...	12·02
Belgaum	81·3	64·6	...	32·79
Aurangabad	82·2	68·2	...	21·84
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	73·7	0·20	25·07
Hyderabad	90·8	75·7	...	16·96
Mangalore	84·3	70·3	...	96·94
Calicut	84·3	75·1	0·02	69·39
Cochin	86·7	77·8	...	68·39
Colombo	86·5	76·5	...	13·51
Masulipatam	93·8	75·2	0·25	25·97
Bellary	90·0	72·3	...	10·35
Cuddapah	95·2	78·1	...	28·88
Madras	94·5	78·5	...	16·32
Bangalore	82·3	66·3	...	25·33
Coimbatore	88·4	71·3	...	5·97
Trichinopoly	96·6	76·3	0·22	13·81
Negapatam	96·5	76·5	0·58	17·05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 11th September was 29·831 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants healthy. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Cotton first showing in flower and showing bolls.

Agra.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain (?) Cotton plants flourishing.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants showing bolls and crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon—Cotton plants in flower and crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sometimes cloudy, Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing healthy and continue to show more improvement.

Viramgam.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent, making good progress and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·52" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal in the south-west and the extreme north, and has risen over the rest of the division, it being now only 6 degrees to 7 degrees in defect; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme western districts and lightly to moderatety clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temprature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight defect at some stations; night temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1·33" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·12", Hoshangabad 0·23", Chanda 0·62" and Raipur 0·65". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·43" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad and Malegaon record 0·20" of rain each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is nearly normal except at Hyderabad where it is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall in northern India is now confined to the extreme north; in the central parts of the country, it has increased, and is now local. Precipitation has also been nearly general in the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. Isolated showers have fallen in the Konkan, Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the east coast of the Peninsula.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DEARER FOOD IN PARIS.

Restaurant-Keepers Raise their Prices.

Five thousand managers of restaurants and wine-shops decided during mail week, to institute a general increase in their prices, both for wines and for food. This is the second result of the increasing certainty of failure of the wine and corn crops. As I have mentioned before, writes the Paris correspondent of "the Standard," the price of bread has already been increased. The present increases at the bakers' shops, at the wineshops, and at the restaurants are generally considered as only a temporary measure, and higher prices are regarded as a certainty for the last few months of the year. In consequence of the bad season, flour and wine are not by any means the only commodities that are dearer than they were. Every kind of fruit and vegetable, without exception, is dearer to-day than has been the case in summer time for many years. Meat also is higher and groceries have risen in proportion. Nevertheless the interest at present is fixed on the corn and wine markets. The question of suspending the import duties on corn, which was dropped entirely when the suggestion was made three weeks or a month ago, has been taken up again by the Socialists. The duty is one of 7fr., or roughly speaking, 5s. 7d. per 270lb of corn. A writer in "Les Nouvelles," examining the question, says :—

"Those who are ignorant of what passes at the Corn Exchange might think that as corn is at 28fr. to-day a suspension of the duty might place it at 21fr. to-morrow. The suggestion is seductive, but it leads to something much more complicated than a simple affair of subtraction. In 1897 import duty was suspended, but speculators had taken measures beforehand, and for a certain time corn stood at 32·60fr. Are we not faced with an analogous situation to-day, and is it not, therefore, very necessary to be circumspect ?"

WHEAT CORNER.

The necessity of caution seems all the greater as, if the general report is to be believed, Mr. Patten has found an emulator in France who has practically cornered the French wheat reserve, the warehouses in Paris have, it is said, only about 9,000 sacks of flour to dispose of. This is scarcely more than what is consumed in one day's baking. On the other hand, it is known that one corn dealer alone holds nearly 200,000 sacks of corn. This situation gives some ground for the charge which the Socialists make against the Government that they have been allowing cornering "(accaparement") to go on uncontrolled. The Socialists maintain that this cornering and other actions by speculators have had a greater effect than the shortage of the crop.

The Socialists, however, are not alone in this opinion, and two senators, M. de Monzie and M. Firod, representing the Lot and the Doubs respectively, have decided to question the Ministry whether it intends to take any step to prevent an artificial rise in the price of sugar and flour. M. de Manzie proposes an alteration of the law on this point. The Socialists have also decided to bring the question before Parliament. A day or two ago a meeting of the Socialist group was held at the Chamber of Deputies. It was decided to send a deputation to M. Briand, the Premier, to ask for the suspension of the import duties, and the committee also resolved to organise a campaign in Paris and in provincial centres against the rise of the cost of living. Now the Socialists have published a manifesto in which they invite all local sections of the party to agitate against increased prices. The whole of the blame is laid on the shoulders of the middle classes of the bourgeoise. The manifesto says that the need of agitation is all the greater as it seems certain that the winter will be severe for the working classes from the point of view both of employment and of cost of living.

WINE INCREASES.

The increased cost of living may be taken as a certainty. As a result of the meeting held at the Cirque de Paris by far the greater part of the working classes will have to pay at least a penny or two more for their meals. The rise in prices will probably be a penny on every portion of meat served in the restaurants, the same increase on a pint of wine, on fruit and vegetables a half-penny increase or one equal to 30 per cent., and possibly a reduction in quantity in the penny and half-penny portions of bread. The situation was brought to a head two or three days ago, when a number of wholesale wine merchants in the South announced further increases for the cost of a barrel of wine.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TANNIN-LESS TEA.

The "Home and Colonial Mail" says :—An advertisement announcing "a revolution in British tea drinking" cannot be passed by lightly, for although ordinarily the word "revolution" in a commercial notification leaves one comparatively cold there is something about the notification of a Birmingham company who are the advertisers of a "tannin less tea," which is not quite ordinary. In the first place, tea "as drunk by the wealthy nobles of Russia" must be something out of the common and this, together with a series of conundrums as to why the wealthy ones of Russia up to the present time seem to be the only consumers who have fully and freely grasped the secret of making delicious tea, gives occasion for reflection. "But why should Russia have the best tea and England the worst tea?" asks the advertiser, and the profound answer is, "There is no reason except that it has always been so." It all is explained, however, in the advertisement. It appears that these privileged persons in Russia have discovered that it is in the tender "tips" and "edges" of the young leaf that the true delicate flavour and refreshing fragrance of tea really resides, and their merchants regularly visit the best tea growing districts to secure supplies. They have discovered also that it is in the stalks and woody fibrous parts of the leaf that the bitter crude digestive disturbing tannin is secreted. Whereas in this country, by using the whole leaf, with its fibres and stalks indiscriminately mixed (as in the teas ordinarily sold here), we make not pure tea at all, but a tea-plus-gallo-tannic acid infusion. The Russian connoisseur, by using only the carefully separated edges and "tips" of the leaves, makes pure tea "Fortunate Russian nobles," for we are told that "it is just as injurious to drink tea made from the fibrous parts of the tea-leaves as to eat the sinews of a sheep, instead of the nutritious flesh. Indeed, it is worse to do the former. And yet an unconcerned public pursues its sinewy way. No wonder that we are subsequently informed that in the future this state of things will be altered, and that the "tannin-less" tea is the blessed alternative to the ordinary leaf from India, Ceylon, and even in China, which it is suggested is "no exception," as "analysis shows." That "one cup of the tea thus advertised should be worth a teapot full of even the most expensive of ordinary tea," is a statement that Mincing Lane will do doubt earnestly wonder on.

REVIVAL OF RIBBON.

The day of the ribbon has arrived at last. After being treated hitherto as a dainty accessory, which might or might not form part of the trimming on a smart toilette, the ribbon has now discarded this secondary role to become the chief, almost the essential, factor in in style. "For the present," says a London West End modiste, "a woman who wishes to be up to date must remember that not a scrap of lace is necessary to her frock as long as it is trimmed with ribbon. Every variety and colour of ribbon is in vogue, and particularly useful are the dainty washing satin ribbons with which light summer frocks are trimmed. Wide ribbon is used instead of a silk sash, and binds the fashionable skirt around the knees. It is also used for waist-bands, and sleeves and neck are edged with it. A favourite use of ribbon is to trim the silk foundation of a muslin frock. Ribbon is also being used to a far greater extent than it was last year for trimming hats, and it is once more making its appearance on umbrellas, from which it had for some time been banished by the tassel. On evening shoes it has become more popular than the buckle. In short, ribbon is the keynote of all the fashionable creations in the West End, and coreages of ribbon mesh-work are shortly expected from Paris.

UNHAPPY EX-SULTAN.

Abdul [illegible]id's Miserable [illegible]tence.

A remarkable ac[illegible]t of the intense unhappiness of the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid has been received from an authentic source in Salonika (says the Berlin correspondent of "The Standard"), and was recently published by the "Lokalanzeiger," which states that the former despot fears for his own life as much as ever. In consequence of his apprehension that his enemies aim to assassinate him he carefully avoids showing himself at either of the windows of the Villa Allatini, wherein he has been imprisoned since he was deposed nearly eighteen months ago. He believes that he might be shot from without if one of his pursuers caught sight of him. Neither entreaties nor urgent advice regarding the danger to his health from remaining permanently indoors nor stringent medical orders can induce Abdul Hamid to leave the house and take exercise in the garden. He not only refuses to leave the house, but remains stubbornly on the first floor of the villa. He refuses to descend to the ground floor, believing that there is a danger of bombs being concealed in the cellar. Likewise he refuses to ascend to the second floor, because he fears that the villa might be set on fire and that he might perish before escape was possible. Trembling day and night for his life, the unhappy ex-Sultan leads a miserable existence. He never undresses, and he suffers from insomnia. His thin, bowed figure wanders during the night from room to room until finally he drops exhausted to fitful slumber on some ottoman. During the daytime he works as a carpenter. He recently completed a large wardrobe. Curiously enough he has a burning desire to sell it, not so much, it appears, to earn money as to convince himself that his manual labour can produce something worth buying. Whatever the cause may be, he entreats his warders for permission to send the wardrobe away from the villa to be sold. But this request has been refused, because the Turkish Government fear that the wardrobe might contain concealed within the wood some undesirable communication to the ex-Sultan's friends.

CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD.

Abdul Hamid hears nothing whatever of events happening outside the walls surrounding the villa grounds. Neither he himself nor his two wives nor the servants who followed him into captivity are allowed to read any newspaper. Abdul Hamid's keen wish to ascertain what is happening in the world led him to attempt to bribe one of the warders, to whom he offered a hundred pounds for the latest newspapers. When warders of officers speak to him, the ex-Sultan tries to start conversations with them, but they have orders to listen to his questions, but to give indefinite replies. Abdul Hamid's first question always is : "What do people think and says about me ?" He has also repeatedly inquired whether European Monarchs have expressed opinions about him. If so, in what way? And then he clamours for details of the revolution which ended in his overthrow. Sometimes he sits hour after hour deep in melancholy meditation. Recently when the officers on duty congratulated him on his birthday, Abdul Hamid wept and said : "I was once a great Sultan, and therefore you can only mock me when you congratulate me in my humiliation."

Abdul Hamid is intensely lonely. Abdul Rachim, the only son who followed him into captivity, has deserted him, declaring his father so petulant and nervous that no one can endure life in his vicinity. Burhaneddin, his favourite son, to whom he desired to leave his Crown, has repudiated Abdul Hamid, accusing him of having caused the death of his (Burhaneddin's) mother, because Abdul Hamid refused to summon a competent medical man to attend her in her illness. It is hardly exaggeration to describe Abdul Hamid as the unhappiest man in the world.

CRIED WITH PAIN OF SKIN ERUPTION

Suffered 12 Months with Eczema—Face, Hands and Neck Covered—Irritation Almost Drove Her Mad—Impossible to Do Her Work.

INSTANT RELIEF AND EASY CURE IN CUTICURA

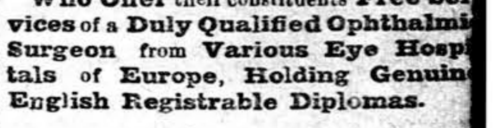
"I suffered for twelve months with bad dry eczema. My face, hands and neck were covered with large sores. I was very bad. I had large patches on my face and felt I was going mad with the irritation. I went to the hospital for some time and then had a doctor at home. At the finish I had to have another doctor. Neither of them gave me medicine, only ointment, and it did not do me any good. I could not do my housework and had to pay to have it and my washing done. My husband thought I would have to go to the infirmary. One evening he bought me a box of ——— and that made it worse. I was crying all the time with pain. I could get no relief at all until I got a box of Cuticura Ointment. After using that I found instant relief and it stopped all irritation. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and was completely cured. I have recommended Cuticura to several people whom I know. Mrs. Alice Miners, 30, Ernest Road, Canning Town, London, E., Jan. 5, 1910."

Use of Cuticura Soap

And Cuticura Ointment means skin health and bodily purity in infancy and childhood and freedom, in the majority of cases, from torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin and scalp in after life. Those who value a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair will find that these pure, sweet and gentle emollients more than realize every expectation.

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on the Skin.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good BAG CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

ALTERATIONS AT GRAY'S INN.

Archæologists will grieve over the grand old iron gate that led into Gray's Inn Gardens, and must have remembered Charles Lamb and John Wesley, if not Sir Roger de Coverley and Pepys. It was a fine specimen of wrought ironwork, supposed to have come, like the railings around St. Paul's from the vanished forges of the Weald of Sussex; but being now badly corroded, has had to make way for a modern subtitute. The Benchers are also smartening up the approach to Raymond-buildings from Theobald's-road, and might blamelessly expend a few shillings in covering with creepers the dismal brickwork opposite. This is perhaps the most depressing blank wall in all London.

A WESLEY CENTENARY.

Saturday, August 14, was the birth centenary of Samuel Sebastian Wesley, although most of the commemorations had already taken place. The natural son of Samuel Wesley, who did so much for the fame of Sebastian Bach in this country, Sebastian Wesley was a child prodigy. When nine years old he joined the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and week after week he was one of the trebles selected to sing, specially in the Sunday services at Brighton for George IV. who presented the lad with a good watch and predicted a career for him. At the age of fifteen he was appointed organist of St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road, and, while still holding this position, also received that of organist at St. John's, Waterloo-road. Not content even with this, the youth accepted the appointment of evening organist at Hampton; but an objection being taken to his occupancy of three posts at the same time, he sacrificed that of St. John's.

THE HEREFORD DEBUT.

In 1832 Wesley went to Hereford Cathedral as organist, in succession to the admirable John Clarke Whitfeld; and this led (inter alia) to his marriage with Miss Merewether, sister of the Dean. He was already in the throes of composition, and the first performance of his anthem "The Wilderness" is believed to have signalised his debut at Hereford. This anthem failed to carry off the Gresham Gold medal; but some twenty years after its Hereford performance it received a brilliant interpretation at the Birmingham Festival. Another most popular anthem of his, the familiar "Blessed be the God and Father," was composed at Hereford. In 1835 he went to Exeter Cathedral, and his six years' sojourn there is memorable for the composition of his beautiful anthem, "O Lord, Thou art my God," and for the distinctions of Bachelor and Doctor of Music conferred on him by Oxford University. He drifted to Leeds Parish Church in 1842, attracted by the handsome salary offered by Dean Hook, then Vicar of Leeds. Wesley had by the time a growing-up family, and, with their education in view, he next migrated to Winchester Cathedral, where he stayed for fourteen years. His compositions were, of course, remunerative, but he appears to have known little of the value of money, and in 1868 he was glad to part with his copyrights for £750 to Novello and Co.

THE END.

Early in 1875, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, a Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred on Dr. Wesley "in recognition of his musical talents." His last Cathedral appointment was to that of Gloucester in 1865, and here he conducted the Festival of the Three Choirs on four several occasions. On Christmas Day, 1875, he conducted a Cathedral service for the last time, winding up by playing the "Hallelujah Chorus."

THE EMPEROR ON THE DRAMA.

Has the German Emperor, or has he not, given his opinion on the modern theatre (for publication) before now? He has given it on so many things, in a sort of aside, that one really has lost count. In any case he was very emphatic, and as wise as usual, when recently he received a Swedish woman of letters on board the "Hohenzollern," and talked to her, at luncheon, about the German drama. First, he expressed his satisfaction that the phase of "crass realism" was over, and that even Suderman himself had turned from his evil ways, and was now writing poetically concerning Children of the Beach. "I noticed last winter (said his Majesty) how sane our working men are in their judgment. There have been popular performances for them and nothing has delighted them more than Kleist's "Friedrich von Homburg." If pieces of the "Nacht-Asyl" order had been given they would have been bored. Working people do not want to see anything like their ordinary life on the stage; they want plays which raise and teach them and make them forget the daily cares." This may sound like a somewhat idealised view of the tastes of the masses but it should be remembered that every educated German—and the working classes are educated almost to a man (and woman)—looks upon a dramatic performance as a solemn part of his education. When he wants to laugh he goes to the Tengel-Tangel or he reads the "Fliegende Blaetter."

A SHOCK, A CHANGE, AND A LONG WORD.

When listening, rather spellbound, to the German as she is spoke at Frankfurt, we have often thought that for cutting words short there was no other townsman or country cousin in the length and breadth of Germany to equal the jovial Frankfurter. And now, with a shock of surprise, to say nothing of the extremely uncomfortable sensation of having to readjust a deeply implanted conviction, we hear that it is neither Berlin nor Hamburg nor Leipzig, but Frankfurt, which has started a new assurance company with the name:

Hundelebensversicherungsgesellschaft.

Eleven syllables in all and everyone of them gone to the dogs! And in our ignorance we have so far always believed that when the affectionate Frankfurt mother got angry, and threatened to "schmeisse' de Kinner in de Bette," she had done her utmost in producing long words and in reducing them to the proper length—for Frankfurt! So great, indeed, is our shock at this sudden linguistic change of front that we cannot find words to congratulate the Frankfurt dogs on the pinnacle of importance to which they have now been lifted.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

The officer of the High Commissioner for New Zealand is now grappling with a flood of applications for reduced passages to New Zealand, the tide of emigration having risen to the full again. Scores and scores of applicants, according to the "British Australasian," have to be refused, but all the outward direct steamers are, nevertheless, crowded with immigrants for the Dominion. The rates for farm labourers have been reduced to £8, and the amount of money they must show has been reduced from £25 to £10 per head. As for domestic servants, they can now go to New Zealand for £2 16s. per head, provided they can show a capital of £2 per head. A batch of selected girls went out by the Corinthic last week to domestic service in New Zealand.

ENGLAND'S OLDEST CLOCK.

Mr. J. J. Hall, F. R. A. S., and his assistants have been engaged for several months upon repairing the curious astronomical clock placed above the Sylke Chantry in the north transept of Exeter Cathedral. This quaint horologe, which stood for many centuries on the north tower, rivals in antiquity the famous clocks of Wells Cathedral and Wimborne Minster. It may have been made in the reign of Edward I., and is certainly of not later date than Edward II. These primitive clocks originally possessed neither pendulum nor minute hand and were wound up by long spikes sticking out of the wooden barrel, over which the rope went that carried the weight—generally a big stone. Lord Grimthorpe, the designer of "Big Ben" maintained that in other respects "there is surprisingly little difference between the oldest of these machines and most turret clocks of the present day."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

CHANGES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Some changes will be made in the personal apartments of the King and Queen when their Majesties go into residence at Buckingham Palace in the early spring. Their Majesties will have the same rooms for their personal apartments as had King Edward and Queen Alexandra, which consist of ten rooms for the Sovereign and nine for his Consort. King George and Queen Mary will, however, both give up two rooms, and the four rooms will be converted into the nursery, which will thus immediately adjoin Queen Mary's personal apartments. The Princess Mary, with her governess, will occupy the rooms used by the Princess Victoria, which consist of five apartments. Queen Mary went very carefully into these arrangements before the Court moved to Balmoral. It was originally intended to have the nursery in the rooms at the eastern end of the Palace, which had been used as such in the reign of Queen Victoria; but had this been done, it would have necessitated a complete alteration in the selection of the personal suites for their Majesties, which are situated at the western end, for Queen Mary insisted that the nursery should adjoin her private apartments.

THE STATE APARTMENT.

There are several alterations to be made in the State apartments. One is the abolition of the Green Drawing Room, which will probably be converted into a morning-room for the equerries in attendance. This apartment is upholstered and furnished entirely in green but, though the furniture is, the general effect is inartistic, and it has always been regarded as the least beautiful room in the Palace. An additional waiting room for callers on members of the Household on business will be provided at the equerries' entrance, for whom at present there is only one room, too small altogether for its purpose.

THE KAISER AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

It is a well-known fact in German official circles that the Kaiser is following the modern feminist movement with no small attention. Up to the present, however, his Majesty has observed the strictest reticence on the subject in his public utterances; as a matter of fact, in all his speeches during the last year or two he has studiously steered clear of controversial politics. Nevertheless the Emperors is by no means averse from discussing women's suffrage with his intimate friends. It appears that he is a keen advocate of opening up new avenues of activity for women. He would place them entirely on the same level as men. He would remove all the obstacles which now stand in the way of women earning their living. In his Majesty's opinion, modern conditions compel women to enter fields of labour undreamt of thirty years ago; this being the case, it is necessary to educate them for every walk of life. Grammar schools should be open for them, and also all the higher grade universities.

EARL SPENCER'S "NURSES."

When the late Earl Spencer was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the early eighties he was, much to his dislike and annoyance, closely "shadowed" day and night by two detectives who came to be known in Dublin as his "nurses." The detectives made their own arrangements for guarding the Viceroy, which were never brought directly under his notice, and so unobtrusively did the detectives carry out their work, that Lord Spencer scarcely knew their appearance, in spite of the fact that he was practically never out of their sight. On one occasion the late Earl was dining at the house of a Dublin Castle official in Fitzwilliam Square, and when going away was helped on with his coat by a man whose face somehow seemed familiar to him. "I wonder was G——'s servant ever at the castle," said his Excellency to his equerry as he drove away, "I cannot help thinking I have seen him there," at which the equerry smiled but made no reply. When the Viceregal carriage stopped at a private entrance to Dublin Castle, a man clad in a heavy overcoat passed the door, and for a second the light from the big lamp above the doorway shone on his face. Lord Spencer gripped the arm of his equerry tightly as he exclaimed: "There's the man again and by Jove he is one of my nurses and has come along I suppose, to see his baby safely home!"

THE LARGEST COUNTRY HOUSE.

Wentworth-Woodhouse, is the largest country house in England. It has never yet been fully occupied, though on more than one occasion as many as sixty guests with their servants have been received under its hospitable roof. The dining hall, which is beautifully panelled in old oak, is an immense room capable accommodating 200 people at dinner; it is only used when Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam entertain a very large party of guests. In one of the rooms on the ground floor is a collection of models of engines used in mining, a subject in which Lord Fitzwilliam is keenly interested. Some years ago an American visitor to this country was being shown over the house by a servant when Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam were absent; the American followed his guide from room to room listening with but languid interest as his cicerone pointed out objects of special note, but when, however, they entered the room where the collection of engines was kept the American's face brightened considerably. He knew nothing about engineering, but the sight of the models appealed to him. Amid these miniature reproductions of modern industrial appliances he felt in a more congenial atmosphere than he did in any other part of the ancestral mansion. He stood in the centre of the room glancing keenly about him, and then suddenly took out a notebook and made a few rapid notes. "Splendid idea has just struck me," he exclaimed, "pity his lordship is away, but I shall write to him on the subject," and he did—the letter contained a suggestion for exhibiting certain models of mechanical appliances, in the sale of which the American was interested, at Wentworth-Woodhouse by way of an advertisement. The suggestion, however, met with a firm but polite refusal from the owner of the mansion.

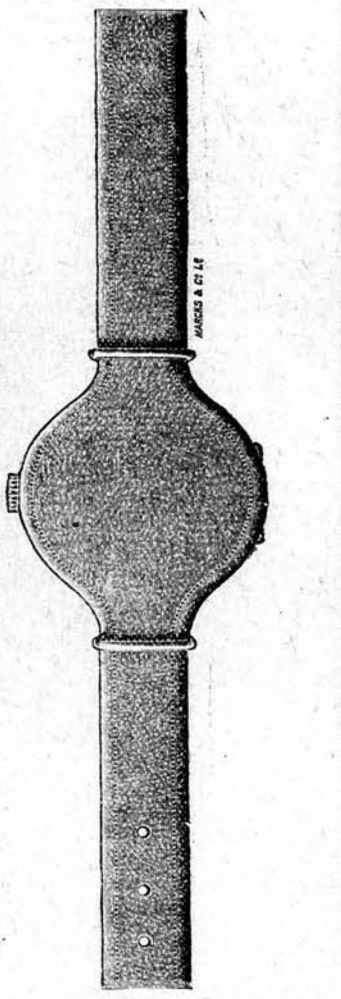
ROMANCE OF BUSINESS.

The life of Sir Ernest Cassel, whose tribute to the memory of King Edward has taken the practical form of the establishment of a fund of £200,000 for the relief of English and German subjects, has been full of romance. His father, Jacob Cassel, was a banker in a small way in Cologne— so small that there was no room in the little business for his son; so at sixteen young Ernest found himself sitting on a very high stool in a grain merchant's office at Liverpool. This was forty-two years ago, and three years later, his salary being only fifteen shillings a week, he decided to try his chances in London. Thither he came, and soon found a situation. It was then that his great chance came, too. One of the most famous financial firms in London was in difficulties of so serious a nature that apparently there was no way out of them. Young Cassel was clerk in the firm which investigating these affairs, and he soon found himself left with the burden of disentangling the complications. He did it with such signal success, showed such extraordinary aptitude for dealing with large financial questions, that, before he was five-and-twenty, he had made a name for himself. Sir Ernest was "persona grata" with the late King Edward. As a matter of fact there was a curious and striking resemblance between the back view of the late King and that of Sir Ernest. It was so pronounced that the great financier is still known among his friends as "Windsor Castle." There is a good story and a true one told in connection with this. It happened at a Garden-party at Windsor Castle. A well-known peer of the realm was strolling about when, as he thought, he spotted Sir Ernest sitting in a chair. Going towards him on tip-toe, he gave him a resounding smack on the shoulder. "Hullo, old Windsor Castle," he cried, "how are you!" The occupant of the chair, startled, turned round. It was King Edward, who, unaware of Sir Ernest's nickname, was for a time exceedingly vexed at this undue liberty; however, when the circumstances were explained to him, he enjoyed the joke hugely.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ABBEY.

Great disappointment was caused by the rejection of Dean of Westminster's offer of an Abbey burial for the late Florence Nightingale. Probably, however, a memorial to the "Lady of the Lamp" will be erected either in the Abbey or St. Paul's. The most recent burials of famous women in Westminster Abbey were those of Mrs. Wilberforce, wife of Archdeacon Wilberforce (1909), the Barnoness Burdett-Coutts (1907), and Mrs. Gladstone (1900). Apart from Queens, the best known women buried there were nearly all actresses. Anne Bracegirdle, of the seventeenth century lies in the east cloisters. "Engaging Oldfield," whom Miss Ellen Terry impersonates so delightfully lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber and was buried below the monument of Congreve. Spranger Barry's wife, an unrivalled Desdemona in her time, is buried by her husband's side. Near her, in the cloisters, lies Mrs. Cibber.

No. 1.



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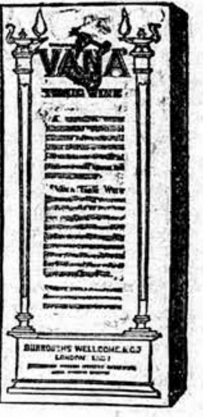

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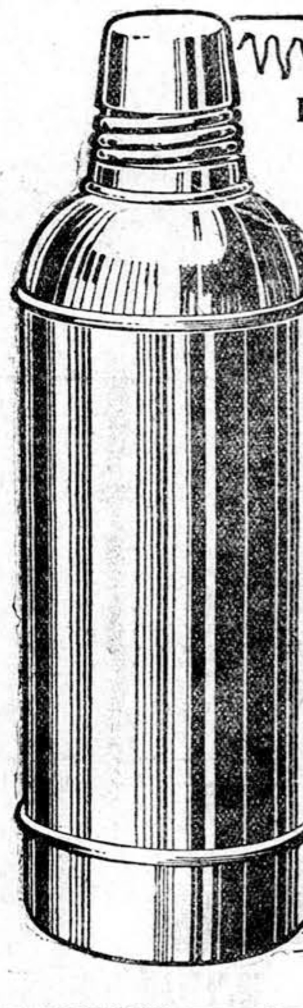

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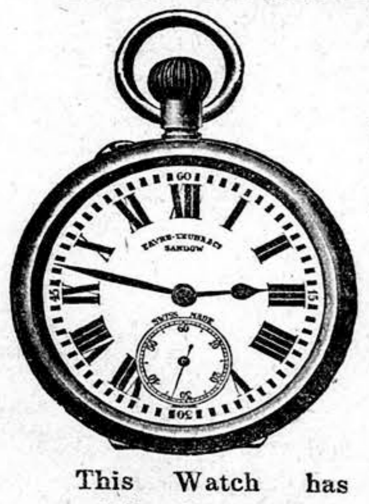

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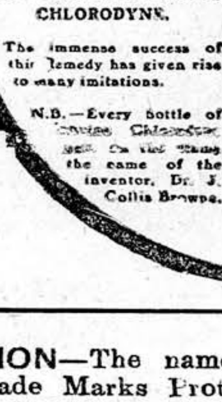

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